The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year, $10 00, postage pre-paid.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1875. NO 175.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and it will collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Conclusion of Mr. Storrs' Evidence.

BEECHER'S SISTER STRENGTHENS THE ALIBI.

Attempt to Impeach Kate Carey.

JAMES REDPATH ON THE STAND.

The Defendant Officially Announced for To-Day.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The attendance at the Brooklyn city court this morning was in marked contrast with the crowd and crush of yesterday. When the scandal trial was begun to-day, Mr. Beecher was absent, as was also Mrs. Tilton and her attending friends. Mr. Charles Storrs resumed his place on the stand, and his direct examination was continued by Mr. Tracy.

He testified: At a conversation with Moulton in December, last year, he used the word "liar" with regard to Beecher, and said he would shoot him. Moulton expressed a willingness, in my presence, to commit violence against Beecher; he did not use the word "sneak," but said he was a liar; he also said he was a perjurer and adulterer, and he knew it. At one of my interviews with Tilton, he said his wife had told him Beecher made improper propositions to her.

The witness here corrected some verbal errors in the testimony he gave yesterday, and the defense announced that they had got through with him.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Beach as follows: After the spring of 1873 my feelings changed towards Tilton, but I do not remember meeting him in the spring of that year and not recognizing him; I did not see him from then until the meeting in Ovington's house in July, 1874. The first interview of which I have spoken was at Tilton's house, on the 1st of January, 1871. I could not swear that I can give you the exact words; I asked him if he had been discharged from the newspapers, and he said he had; I then went to Moulton's with Tilton.

Witness was asked if he could give the exact words or any portion of that conversation, and he said he could.

He then continued: I asked Tilton what was the trouble, and he replied that Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse had been telling stories to Bowen about the arbitration talk. When Tilton mentioned Mrs. Tilton, he always spoke of her in the highest terms of respect; I never remember him disparaging his wife. When he spoke of Beecher's improper proposals to his wife, he said she indignantly repelled them. I did not know what portion of the tripartite agreement it was that Tilton amended. It was either in 1871 or 1872 that Tilton spoke of prosecuting some one for slandering his wife; I do not think I ought to give the names.

A whispering conversation then took place between Mr. Beach and Mr. Tilton, when the former said he might leave out the names.

Witness continued: Tilton told me that this person had reported to the family of Mr. Curtis that Mrs. Tilton was a bad woman, and that he saw the husband of this party and thought there was no remedy but prosecution. In December, 1874, my brother and myself saw Moulton, when he said that Tilton opposed the publication of his sworn statement which related to persons other than those concerned directly in the controversy. Moulton then called Beecher a liar, adulterer and perjurer, but was not so excited as in the former conversation. I did not think Moulton would shoot Mr. Beecher when he said so; perhaps I did not feel there was any occasion for me to make an record about it. In a conversation in August, Moulton was excited about the charge of blackmailing; when I called he said he was surprised that I should call to see a blackmailer; he then said to me to tell my brother not to mention the committee, as Beecher had confessed his adultery to him, and he had papers to show it; he did not want my brother to get his hand if he did. Moulton said he would make another statement. He threatened to drive Beecher from Plymouth church and Brooklyn. When Beecher called him a blackmailer, it was time, he said, he should act in his defense; he said if my brother had signed the report he would have to make a statement which would cross my threshold and break my heart. Tilton, Moulton and myself were together ten days afterwards and in the conversation Moulton stated that Sam. Wilkeson had written to him telling him to be sure and burn all the papers. "Of course," said Moulton, "I have burned all papers," and he laughed: "if he believes that I have burned all the papers, he is mistaken in what would Theodore do in case of trouble?"

Re-direct examination—I was requested to go to Mr. Moulton's house before the arbitration took place: the arbitration, I understood, was to settle matters in dispute between the three men: I do not think Bowen raised the question of submitting the matter to arbitration; Bowen made a request that the Woodstock letter should be returned to him. In a conversation with Tilton about saving that person for slandering his wife, he said that they had made a charge of adultery between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

Re-cross-examination—I said on cross-examination that Tilton had told me that the party had told Mr. Curtis that Mrs. Tilton was a lewd woman and had an impure disposition; I said I could not swear to the exact name with it. I could not give the exact language used, but I think a suit was to be brought for a party charging Tilton's wife with adultery.

The next witness called was Mrs. Mary Perkins. She testified: I reside at present in Boston, but lived in Hartford, Conn., forty-six years; my husband is named O. Perkins; I am a sister of Henry Ward Beecher's, and an older than Beecher. In the winter of 1871 and 1872 I spent the whole of that winter with my brother; I went in December, 1871, and stayed to April, 1872. Mrs. Beecher was absent, and I remained in the house during the whole period of her absence; I seldom went out of the house, but sometimes went to a walk alone, and at other times with my brother, Henry Ward Beecher. I was in the habit of receiving Mr. Beecher's guests, but did not in that winter see Mrs. Tilton; I was there in the winter of 1873, but did not leave until Mrs. Beecher returned; this was after the Woodhull scandal. I did not see or hear of Mrs. Tilton being at the house the first week in June, 1874, when I was at my sister's in Roxbury, Massachusetts. On the first Thursday of the month Mr. Beecher came down with Mr. Claflin, wife of ex-Governor Claflin, and took me on a visit to Claflin's, at Newtonville. On the second Sunday in June my brother preached in Mr. Murray's church in Boston; I heard my brother preach on that occasion; this Thursday was, I think, the 5th of June; he stayed there about a week. My brother was not in New York during that time, nor was he away at any time so as to enable him to get half way to New York.

Mr. Shearman here dropped the direct examination, and the prosecution allowed the witness to leave the stand without putting any questions. Re-examination followed.

Mrs. Beecher came into court shortly after the trial opened, unaccompanied by any one but her youngest son, and Mr. Fullerton, who came in shortly after, lingered about ten minutes, but took no part in the proceedings, and then went away again to consult with his client. Ex-Judge Fullerton did not get into court until after Mr. Storrs' had finished his cross-examination.

After recess some little stir was created by the entrance of Beecher, who was absent from the morning session, and a greater number of spectators was in attendance.

General Tracy called to the stand James Freehand. He testified: I have lived in Brooklyn, and am a member of Plymouth church. I know Tilton, Moulton and Bowen. I was formerly a merchant in New York, and am now Collector of Internal Revenue. I was one of the arbitrators between Tilton and Bowen, at Moulton's. I went with Messrs. Storrs and Claflin. I think something was said about Storrs not being an arbitrator; I think he retired because something was said about Beecher. Claflin said all the matter about Beecher would be considered, and Storrs then retired. Bowen and Tilton made their speeches and withdrew. We consoled and agreed on an award. Claflin announced the award of $5,000; that all the papers, including the letter of apology, were to be burned, and the tripartite agreement was to be signed by Bowen, Beecher and Tilton.

The cross-examination of the witness was brief; nothing new was elicited.

The next witness called, a lady who was led to the stand by Mr. Caldwell, was Mrs. Jennie M. Tice. She testified: My husband is Robert T. Moore, and he is in the grocery business. I have been married eighteen months. I had a woman named Kate Carey, or Kate Smith, in my employ. She gave the name of Kate Smith when she came; she gave another name afterwards—Kate Carey. She talked about having been with Mrs. Tilton. I live in Pacific street, Brooklyn.

The witness was asked if she (Kate) had talked of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. This was objected to, and an argument ensued, but it was ruled out.

Mr. Shearman then said he offered to prove that Kate Carey said she had seen anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, and that whoever said so was a liar.

The witness then continued: I know the character of Kate Carey, and would not believe her under oath.

The witness was asked what were Kate Carey's habits as to being temperate, but this was ruled out. She then testified: Kate Carey said she never saw anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, and that whoever said so were liars.

Cross-examined—Kate Carey came to me in the fall of 1873—in October, I think—and left in December. I did not make any inquiries before I engaged her, or while she was in my employ, or after she left; I did not go to see the persons who had furnished her with recommendations; I found her out through my relations; this is the way I learned of her general character. I belong to and attend the Methodist church.

This witness was allowed to go, and Robert T. Moore was called. He testified: I am the husband of the last witness. Kate Carey was in our employ; I asked her if she ever saw any familiarity between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, and she said no, that she saw Beecher there when Mrs. Tilton was sick and that he brought and sent her flowers. I would not believe Kate Carey under oath.

Cross-examined—This is from stories that I have heard while she was in our employ.

The next witness was James Redpath. He testified: I am connected with the Lecture Lyceum; I have known Theodore Tilton about fifteen years. I have known Francis D. Moulton since the winter of 1872-3. After the Woodhull story, Tilton, in conversation, described to me a document he was preparing for Henry Beecher's affairs. Moses Odit Tyler was there, and stayed at his (Tilton's) house all night. He then showed me the True Story, and gave it to me to read. When I went to my room. During the months of January and February, 1874, I paid about twenty or thirty visits to his house. When Tilton gave me the story to read, he said he did not want Elizabeth to know anything about it. I remember one time my meeting Mrs. Tilton in the passage when she had a look of determination on her face. I thought it was from some domestic trouble, and went into Tilton's bed room, and he was lying on the bed with a deathly pallor on his face, and the manuscript of the True Story lying there. He said to me that Elizabeth threatened to decry the True story if it was published; he seemed to be in a fever, and was very much flushed in the face. I thought that he was going into a fever, or that he was becoming insane. I then persuaded him not to go on his lecturing tour; he got up off the bed and came over with me to New York.

The witness was shown a copy of the True Story, which he identified as that shown to him by Tilton, and said he obtained it from him, and had copied a portion of it until he became tired.

This conversation with Tilton, in February, 1873, at his office early in January of that year. In the first conversation Tilton was lying on the sofa, looking poorly. Theodore and I talked about the scandal. It was after the True Story, that Tilton said the True Story did not contain all he had to say. The second conversation was some weeks after. He was then lying on the bed. I said: "Theodore, you have not told me the whole truth." He said "No." I was then acquainted with the True Story and knew what the charge in it was. There was no conversation, that I remember, before we went down stairs. I do not remember if he said he had not slept for several nights; I do not remember if he explained why he was in a feverish condition, or gave a reason for writing the True Story, or why it should be published. I threw my copy of the True Story among my papers, and forgot it altogether; it had passed out of my mind until the matter came up again in conversation some time last June. [Handed a letter.] This letter is in my handwriting; I wrote it about the middle of July, 1874: I saw Beecher before writing this letter, in Brooklyn, on two occasions; it was before Beecher made his statement before the committee, I think.

This closed Mr. Redpath's testimony, and as it wanted ten minutes of the hour for adjournment, Judge Neilson told counsel for the defense to proceed.

Mr. Evarts said they now proposed putting the defendant on the stand, but perhaps it would be better to defer it until to-morrow morning.

This was agreed to, and the court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF OF LIABILITIES.

LONDON, March 31.—William Thomas Henley, telegraph engineer and contractor, has failed, with liabilities of $2,500,000.

TOTAL REVENUE OF THE YEAR.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported that the forthcoming budget will show a total revenue for the financial year ending March 31, of £74,922,000. This falls £2,414,000 below the previous year, but exceeds the estimates by £497,000.

LAYING THE DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, April 1, 5 A. M.—The cable steamer Faraday has refitted, and is now coaling at Gravesend. She will sail on Sunday at the latest, to complete the work of laying the direct cable.

Spain.

CONCHA'S CHARGES AGAINST JOVELLAR

LONDON, March 31.—The charges made by the Marquis de la Concha against General Jovellar, Minister of War, in regard to the administration of affairs in Cuba, cause great embarrassment to the Government, and will probably lead to Jovellar's retirement from the ministry.

Italy.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING DUBBED CARDINAL.

ROME, March 31.—The ceremony of conferring the title of "Cardinal" on Archbishop Manning, took place to-day, at the church of St. Gregory. The services were most imposing and were witnessed by a large congregation, including a thousand English and American Catholics.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, March 31.—Steamship Prussia, from Portland, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 31, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £500. United States bonds—5-20s 1865, 107¾; do, 1867, 107¼; 10-40's, 102⅝; new 5's 105¾. New York Central, 94. Reading preferred 39. Spirits of petroleum 10¾@11d. Tallow cil 25s@26s 6d.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—United States bonds—5-20s 1862, 99½.

PARIS, March 30.—Rentes 63 francs 82½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝@8d; Orleans 8@8¼d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 600 for American. Breadstuffs quiet. Turpentine 26s@26s 6d. Lard 63s 9d. Shoulders 36s 6d.

WILKESBARRE.

Ransom Gorge Loose—River Falling at Last Accounts—Pittston Safe.

WILKESBARRE, March 31.—The river has been rising rapidly since this afternoon. The Ransom gorge gave away at 3:30 P. M., and is now sweeping down the river.

Second Dispatch.

The foot of the Ransom gorge has lodged against the head of this gorge without starting it. The water has risen a foot and a half here in a little over an hour, and is now twenty-one feet above low water mark, but the gorge shows no signs of giving away, and may hold out through the night. The water is backing up at West Pittston, and is just beginning to flood that place. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is flooded between here and Pittston; all trains have been abandoned between the two places and there are no mails from the North. The last train down passed here at seven this evening, two hours behind time. A Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train was just ahead of it, and both were filled with passengers. All the track was covered with water for a distance of a mile and a half, and in some places it was so deep as to cover the second step of the cars, and came within two or three inches of running into the fire box of the engine. The current across the track was rapid and carried with it great cakes of ice, railroad ties, fences and logs. The trains moved slowly and had to stop every few minutes to remove obstructions. No. 4, north, was met on the Lunenberg branch, and its baggage car off the rails, the hind truck having been caught by an ice boulder. The baggage was removed and the car cut loose and left in the flood. As the water on the front of the engine on the down trains, and the steps of the cars were occupied by conductors, brakesmen and passengers, who were all kept busy pushing and fending away the logs and ice boulders from the track. At the swinging bridge there was a great mass of floating ice and driftwood on the track, and when a passage was being opened through it, about an acre of ice which had been lodged on the right of the track, began to move and headed across the track in front of the train. It looked dangerous, and men became frightened and the ladies began to cry. Some force was used, however, and arrested its progress, and the trains made their way through before it started again. The steps of the cars caught against large cakes of ice several times, and were somewhat damaged, but the trains were not otherwise injured.

Third Dispatch.

The river has fallen five inches since nine o'clock, the water having found additional outlets across the Kingston flats, through which it is rushing with great force and noise. The Wilkesbarre gorge is yet apparently immovable, and will likely remain so until the water is raised several feet higher by which time a stoppage on the flats. The river is also falling at Pittston, and that place has escaped a second inundation.

A New Lick Trust Deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—A new trust deed of the Lick estate is being drawn, differing from the first only in increased bequests to relatives.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, with easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer and no decided change in temperature.

Byron Ambler has been appointed gauger for the Seventeenth district of Ohio.

The Adams' Tobacco Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, have discharged their hands, numbering five hundred, as the market is overstocked.

Senator Alcorn and wife, of Mississippi, after reaching Memphis, *en route* to join the Mexican excursion, have abandoned the trip and returned to their home.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil purposes abdication in favor of his eldest daughter, after which he will proceed to the United States and make his home here.

County Attorney Frank Bristow, brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, commands a company of volunteer militia in attendance on the trial of the Todd county, Kentucky, Ku-Klux.

The severest storm of the season occurred east of North Platte, Nebraska, yesterday. It consisted of a very high wind and a fall of six or eight inches of wet snow. Railroad travel is seriously impeded.

Ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, of Tennessee, a leading Republican politician, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter, in violation of the State law.

Spanish advices state that, notwithstanding the denials of the truth of the reports of dissensions among the Carlists, it is known beyond question that there are serious difficulties between Don Carlos and the Carlist Council of the Province of Navarre.

The coal operators of the Hocking Valley, Ohio, fear serious trouble from striking miners, who threaten to drive out all the colored substitutes. Governor Allen declines to give any advice in the premises, saying it is his business to act when the laws are violated, rather than to anticipate their violation.

United States secret service officers lately made a raid into the counties of Scott, Wise, Russel, Buchanan, Smythe and Montgomery, Virginia, and yesterday brought to Abingdon nine manufacturers of counterfeit money. The leader of the gang is Joe Mullins. Another invoice of twenty prisoners is hourly expected.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REPORTED MEXICAN RAIDS.

The Government Not Satisfied with Present Information.

Some Reasons Alleged for Fabrications of this Character.

The Grant Parish Case in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1875.

Mexican Frontier Scare.

In the absence of more specific intelligence respecting the recent alleged disturbances on the Mexican border, the Secretarys of State and War have not yet taken action in the premises. The former is inclined to discredit all the reports, save those respecting the depredation upon the postoffice. It is now the impression that the information was mainly concoced by the ranche men of that region to influence action upon the claims now safely stored away in the archives of the defunct Mexican Border Commission. The communication of the Governor of Texas, sent to the Secretary of War, is not considered an entirely credible statement of affairs, although the Government will take proper steps to protect the people of the State from the depredatory operations of lawless bands, whether Texan ranchers or Mexican banditti. It is further believed that this sudden excitement was brought on to have weight with the Senatorial excursion party now *en route* for the City of Mexico.

The Grant Parish Case On.

After considerable consultation and feeling, it has been decided to go on with the Louisiana Grant parish massacre case. The argument commenced to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States, Solicitor General Phillips speaking on behalf of the Government, and R. H. Mann, of Louisiana, and David Dudley Field, of New York, representing the defendants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1875.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST—THE MEXICAN EXCURSIONISTS AT THAT PORT.

A telegram from Key West announces that the yellow fever had greatly increased within a few days and that all the naval vessels were quarantined; that the soldiers garrisoning the forts would leave immediately for colder quarters; that the epidemic was spreading, and that deaths were occurring in Key West. Instructions have been sent to the surgeons at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, to be on the lookout for the yellow jack, and promptly report its appearance. The United States steamer Dispatch, sent to New Orleans to convey the Senatorial party to Mexico, was at Key West when the fever broke out, increasing the solicitude in Washington, not only for the naval officers, but for the prominent persons composing the excursion party.

MILITARY PROTECTION FOR TEXANS.

Governor Coke, of Texas, to-day sent a telegram to the President appealing for protection of citizens of that State on the Mexican frontier against invasion. Secretary Belknap replied that the military authorities would be ordered to take immediate steps to give the required protection.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Injunction Granted Against the Removal of the Capital.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The *Enquirer's* Charlestown, West Virginia, special says Judge Walt, of the Ninth Judicial circuit, has granted an injunction staying the removal of the Capital to Wheeling. The Capital will remain at Charlestown until the courts have an opportunity to pass upon the validity of the act of removal, which, it is claimed, is unconstitutional.

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island.

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN BOLTERS.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.—A meeting of Republicans opposed to the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention, filled the Academy of Music this evening. Alderman Eaton presided. A resolution repudiating the convention nominations was passed, and Roland A. Hazard was nominated for Governor, and Daniel E. Day for Lieutenant Governor, by acclamation. Although Hazard is not classed as a political Prohibitionist, it is thought that the Prohibitionist Committee will adopt these nominations in place of Howard and Vanzandt, declined.

STATE NEWS.

Africa and Greenland are citizens of Huntingdon.

Spotted fever prevails in some neighborhoods in Crawford county.

The Schuylkill has been covered at several points with wild ducks.

Rev. Ward Willis has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church, of Danville.

The fish committee of Bellefonte have just put into Logan's Branch another instalment of 10,000 trout.

The Easton *Free Press* says the farmers in that section are rapidly pushing their grain into market on account of a recent advance in price of five cents per bushel.

Patrick Dewees, of Shamokin, has been lodged in the Sunbury jail charged with the murder of his wife, who was found dead in bed with marks of violence upon her head and with her neck broken.

It is stated that Carl Schurz, when he first came to this country twenty-five years ago, became a partner in a walking cane and umbrella stick firm in the Arcade, on Chestnut street, above Sixth, in Philadelphia.

H. L. Reich, of Lancaster county, last season raised on an acre and a half of ground, in which were planted 8,500 plants, 4,890 pounds of leaf tobacco, an average of 2,557 pounds to the acre. The crop was sold at twenty-five cents per pound, amounting to $650.

There is trouble in Delaware county. President Judge Clayton having ordered certain licenses for the sale of liquor to be granted in the city of Chester, which had been denied by the associate judges. The right to thus ignore his official brethren is disputed, and the end is not yet.

The bursting of water pipes has entailed a loss of three or four thousand dollars on the city, and the worst is probably yet to come. The highest pressure thus far has scarcely been ninety pounds, while the contract requires that the pipes should withstand a pressure of two hundred and fifty pounds.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Charles H. Meyer, German Consul at Philadelphia, has sailed for Hamburg. He is the bearer of a cane made from the original timber taken from Independence Hall, mounted with a gold head, suitably inscribed, which is a present to Prince Bismarck from an enthusiastic Philadelphia admirer.

This month the United States Mint at Philadelphia will be put to its full working power. The Government having secured a good supply of silver will commence immediately to coin it, and will keep the mint running night and day. Superintendent Dimock, of the Mint, says this will not necessitate the employment of any additional force.

The *American* says that during the recent flood the water rapidly raised until it reached the nest of a faithful hen, who was hovering over a nestful of eggs in the act of incubation, on the premises of Mr. Art. Beaver, on lower Market street, Danville. She continued at her post of duty until the water thoroughly enveloped her and the next morning she was found frozen on the nest.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 30th says: The engine of the Atlantic express east, this evening, struck an aged woman, just below the depot, and her injuries will result fatally. Her name is McBride, her residence Minersville, and her age about seventy-five years. Her husband was killed in an accident in the shaft mine of the Cambria Iron Company, on the 19th of August, 1871.

One night last week a Philadelphia policeman caught a man clambering over a fence, arrested him and marched him off to the station house. The prisioner insisted that he was on his own premises, and that he had a right to climb over his own fence, but the officer thought that was "too thin." The alderman was of the same opinion, and the unfortunate individual was in limbo three days before he was allowed to prove that he *was* on his own premises when the policeman arrested him. This he did finally establish, and was discharged, and now that particularly zealous alderman and the vigilant policeman are in tribulation.

MARAUDING MINERS.

ANOTHER BAND ON THE ROAD.

Excitement and Apprehension Before Them,

AND A SHERIFF'S POSSE BEHIND.

Arrest of Four Rioters with Arms in their Hands.

Row at Pottsville—Police Intimidated—Train Hands Stoned and Driven from their Cars—Governor Hartranft Issues Necessary Instructions to the Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland Counties.

HAZLETON, PA., March 31.—Another crowd of armed men have started from Ebervale for Upper Lehigh, to stop the men employed by the Jersey Central Railroad from loading coal at that place. A special train has left here with a detachment of police, armed and equipped, to resist any attempt at violence by the the mob. The result of this raiding is awaited with anxiety. Our local police force is too small to contend with the exasperated miners, and a call for the military is expected.

A dispatch from Upper Lehigh announces the killing of a Mr. Melbermott, one of the bosses there. Last night coffin hand bills were served on men obtaining coal for the boilers at Eckley colliery. The whole region is in a state of great excitement. The raiders are called "Lauderbern's Regiment," from the fact that Lauderbern has been selling them condemned Government muskets. The probability is that the mines will fill with water unless assistance is obtained tonight.

HAZLETON, March 31.—Deputy Sheriff Rhodes, with his posse, have just arrived with four prisoners, captured at Ebervale. The mob were discovered near Drifton, on their return from Upper Lehigh, when the Sheriff advised them to throw away their arms, after which he, with his posse, proceeded on to Ebervale and awaited the arrival of the rioters. Wishing to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, the Sheriff sent a courier to warn them a second time, threatening to arrest every man found with arms on his person. The ruffians were soon seen approaching, but without their guns, having previously secreted them in the woods. Every man was searched as he came in, and finding the arrest of the four men mentioned above, who had pistols and billies on their persons. Since sending the dispatch announcing the killing of Mr. Melbermott, Lehigh has also been learned that his death resulted from an accident. It is reported that an effort was made to throw one of the passenger trains off the track between Upper Lehigh and Ebervale. There is also a rumor that a crowd of miners are coming to-night from Schuylkill county, to make a raid on Audenried, Honeyville and Jeansville.

POTTSVILLE, March 31.—A grand parade of the Mechanics' and Workingmens' Benevolent Association of Ashland, and the Mechanics and Laborers' Benevolent Association from Gordon and Hockscherville, occurred here this afternoon. About five hundred men were in line, who appeared themselves determined to stand out to the last. At seven P. M. rioting began on the streets opposite the Reppller House. Burgess Powell ordered out the police force to quell the riot. Roughs from Centralia and Patches turned on the Chief Burgess and all fired several shots at him, which, however, took no effect. Arrangements were made, the police fearing it would cause a greater riot. Great excitement prevails, and the citizens fear there will be trouble to-night.

There is a report to the effect that the "blacklegs," as they are termed, at the Mansion House, employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be attacked. To-day, between Locust Gap and Alaska colliery, train hands were stoned, fired at, and driven from their cars. Superintendent Olhausen went to the spot and brought the train through safely.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, March 31.—The men at Buck Ridge colliery intend striking tomorrow for the $74 basis. Everyone suspended to-day at the Henry Clay colliery.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—The following message was sent to the sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland counties:

"I am informed that a tumult, or mob disturbing the public peace, exists in your county, and an application has been made to me, under the act of May 4, 1864, to suppress the same. I consider it your duty, as a civil officer of your county, to order out a *posse comitatus* without delay and suppress all unlawful violence. This unlawful interference with persons and property in your county.

(Signed) "J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor."

ST. LOUIS.

Sudden Death of Jonathan L. Jones.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Jonathan L. Jones, late of Washington and well known in the different departments there as an inventor and bridge builder, was found dead in his bed at the Lindell hotel to-day. He had been drinking freely since his arrival here, and was much depressed in spirits owing to the failure of Congress to pass upon a claim for $300,000 he had against the Navy Department for work done under Commodore Porter during the war. His death was probably caused by congestion of the brain, the result of hard drinking.

READING.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Seized by the Sheriff—The United Unions.

READING, PA., March 31.—The Sheriff has seized the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. The sale takes place April 22d.

The *Eagle* says that the announcement of the coalition of the two unions is hailed with joy by the men, and that the railroad employees, Jollification meetings are being held in Schuylkill county, and Presidents Siney and Rhoads will issue a proclamation.

FIRE RECORD.

Ticonderoga, N. Y.—$200,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 31.—The whole of the business portion of the village of Ticonderoga, New York, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Reduction of Fare from Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads will issue circulars to-morrow announcing the following reduction for passenger tickets, to take effect Friday, April 2d: Twenty dollars to Boston, New York, twelve to Philadelphia and nine to Washington and Baltimore. Tickets to Boston and New York will be good for three days, and to the other points, two days.

The steamers Algeria and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Allegheny Committees.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings met last night. The matter of leasing a portion of the wharf, now occupied by Lysle & Sims, to other parties, was brought up. The firm mentioned, it appears, rented a portion of the wharf in June, 1866, for a term of five years, with the understanding that the lease should run ten years if the lessees desired to retain possession for that length of time. The written agreement, however, was for only five years. The firm claim that they have expended about $3,500 in the way of repairs, and that they lost a barge in the river at that point worth $5,500 more. They are paying the city a rental of $350 per annum. Another party, it seems, offers $1,600 a year for the portion of the wharf occupied by Lysle & Sims, and there is a disposition on the part of the members of the committee to disregard the verbal contract in order to get more money for the wharf. A resolution was adopted instructing the Controller to advertise the said portion of the wharf for rent. An effort was also made to increase the rent of the Ferry Company from $200 to $600, but it was not successful.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings met. A motion was made to instruct the ordinance officer to cause the removal of the frame coal office of Robinson Bros. This firm, it was stated, erected the office without proper authority. The motion was lost. No other business was transacted.

Flour and Groceries.

Dealers will do well by calling at the Checkered front for sugars, flour and groceries. The reputation of the house is undoubted, and inducements are offered to prompt men, as can be seen by advertisement on this page.

THE "RELIEF" SPELLING CONTEST.

Allegheny vs. Pittsburgh—Allegheny the Winner—Great Rejoicing from the North Side—Another Challenge Made and Accepted

The spelling contest for the benefit of the "Relief" society, at Library Hall last evening drew a very large audience, and probably three hundred dollars were realized. The contestants were picked sides, numbering twelve each from Pittsburgh and Allegheny. As some changes were found necessary from the list already published, we give the names of those who took part, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

Mr. Wm. R. Ford.	Mrs. Ellen Black.
Mr. E. M. Still,	Miss M. A. Stratton,
Mr. John P. Scott,	Miss A. J. Jackson,
Mr. Chester Kohler,	Mrs. Reppie Hamilton,
Mr. J. B. Flack,	Mr. Jas. T. Harrison,
Mr. W. J. Jackson,	Mr. D. R. Brubaker,

ALLEGHENY.

Mr. Edwin S. Craig,	Miss L. V. Brown,
Mr. A. Johnson,	Miss Lucy Rodgers,
Mr. Edward Bryan,	Miss Lizzie Barton,
Mr. J. B. Keaneidy,	Miss Katie Strasser,
Mr. W. S. Meek.	Miss Anna Frank,
Miss J. Colvin,	Miss Ellie Boyle,

Mr. Wm. R. Ford, on the Pittsburgh side, and Mr. Edwin S. Craig, on the Allegheny side, were the chosen captains.

Some delay occurred in the arrangements, but about eight o'clock the judges, His Honor John M. Kirkpatrick and Felix R. Brunot, and W. E. Moore, Esq., the pronouncer, took their seats in the rear center of the stage, while the classes formed in a semi-circle on either side. After consultation among the judges Mr. Moore announced that it was decided that no word should be given out twice.

Previous to the spelling Mrs. Taylor gave a reading, which was warmly applauded.

Mr. Moore took up Cleary's Grammar Spelling book, and used it throughout the evening, but before he got through, pronounced it abominable. The simpler words were mostly given out first, and for some time both sides maintained their lines intact. Shoeing, hoeing, and similar words, were passed with ease, the first failure coming on the second "e." Alex. Johnson, of the same side, was next to fall, putting a "c" as a second letter to "shrimp." Mrs. Black was the first to give way on the Pittsburgh side, spelling copier with a "y" instead of an "i." Mrs. Reppie Hamilton, a graduate of the High School and a known excellent speller, slipped on arrival, using two "l's." Flack, a champion speller, and one counted on by the Pittsburgh side, made a similar mistake in the word willful. Miss Barton, quite a young lady, on the Allegheny side, having pulled through so far against the odds of many older persons, enlisted the sympathies of the audience, and, heisitating on the word "pronounce," she was applauded in getting it correctly. Miss Boyle, of Allegheny, was appalled by the word "appal," and put two "l's" in it. Mr. John B. Kennedy, editor of the *Saturday Mail*, stepped down and out, amid laughter, on the word "delequesce." He hesitated on it and made it "equese." "Reconcilor" was the word for Miss Colvin, of Allegheny, while Miss Rogers, on the same side, could not remember of having seen the word "exorise." Meek, the last speller among the Alleghenians, got up a contest on the word "licorice," and he proved to be correct, it being also spelled with a "y." He was also applauded. Craig, captain of the Allegheny side, went down on "manoeuvre," making it end "er" with the diphong "oe."

The sides now stood—Pittsburgh 9, Allegheny 6, giving the appearance that the former would win. It looked still worse for our sister city when Bryan fell next, tearfully, on "ophthalmia," spelling it, amid laughter, by using an "f." The tables turned, however, and Mr. Scott, of "our" side, went down on "sidereal," using an "i" before the last "e" of the word. Miss Barton, the young lady of the Allegheny side, after serious thought got "compion" correctly and was applauded. Prof. Still, of Pittsburgh, was ordered down by spelling "mannikin" with one "n," but at the instance of Captain Ford was returned, the word being spelled both ways by Webster. Following quickly, Bobble, of Pittsburgh, went down on "vinaigrette," leaving out the second "i" while Professor Harrison was invigilating most handsomely in "Purvey." The previous speller on the other side had "Inveigh," and the Professor followed up with the same termination for his word, Jackson, of the same side, fell next on "Sassafras," attempting to shorten it by an "s." Moore wouldn't permit it.

The sides now stood five to five, and it being nine o'clock, Mr. Moore announced that harder words were needed. Miss Barton, the Allegheny favorite, spelled "Stiptic," and was ruled out, but the examiners discovered that this was one way given by Webster to spell the word, and she was returned to the ranks. At this there was prolonged applause from the audience. Unfortunately, however, she was the next to go down for certain, spelling "Gamboge" with "au." Meek, of Allegheny, went down next on "Goniometer" using a "y" instead of an "i." Prof. Still was next completely stilled on "Granulprous."

The situation was now, Pittsburgh 4, Allegheny 3, and all of the male Alleghenians gone. Capt. Ford, of Pittsburgh, fell next on "Moidore" omitting the final "e." Next Prof. Brubacker, on the same side, attempted a word he had never heard of—"Prosopapeia." He made a good attempt at it, putting the final sylable "ova," and went down. Miss Jackson, of the Forbes school, this city, who won the prize at Library Hall recently, slipped down on "Rouge"—she don't use it.

Miss Stratton now stood up alone for Pittsburgh, in the odds of two against her. Of the Allegheny side there remained Misses Boyle, Brown and Fraser. With the unpleasant prospect in view Miss Stratton made the fatal error in "magirics," making it stagarite. She was ordered out, and then the Alleghenians who remained were warmly applauded. During the excitement the defeated ones, handed by Mr. Kennedy, stepped upon the stage and congratulated the ladies who maintained the fight.

It was decided to go on with the three, and the word "Tacheography" brought down

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

THE New York canal ring conducted their thievery in a LORD-ly way.

COMPULSORY Education—Compelling the school boards to support sectarian schools.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the receipts of his office for the month just closed will exceed those of March, 1874, by over half a million dollars.

THE next Iowa Legislature is to decide the question of woman suffrage in that State, and the advocates of the reform are already in the field, preparing for a big fight.

MR. BEECHER, in the *Christian Union*, ridicules the fears of some Protestants as to the spread of Romanism in America. He thinks there is no danger. There are two Catholics on that jury, you know.

A DEMOCRATIC paper down in North Carolina denounces the revenue laws as oppressive, and calls the liquor tax a "tyrannous fraud." Every genuine Bourbon's conception of liberty, in the tar-heel State, embraces an illicit whisky still.

WE ARE afraid that Maryland is doomed to Democratic vassalage for a number of years, yet. One of her college presidents says that only one out of every six of the inhabitants of the State is being educated—certainly a very anti-Republican proportion.

THAT the mills of the gods grind slow, but grind exceeding fine, is demonstrated anew by the arrest in Potter county of LOUNSBERRY, who murdered Provost Marshal BUTLER, in Clearfield county, in 1864, while engaged in an organized attempt to resist the draft. He escaped, then, and has been in hiding every since; but justice has overtaken him, at last—slow but sure.

THE last regular issue of the *Congressional Record* was made on the 25th of March, but in order to accommodate members who have withheld speeches which they wish to appear in the daily issue before they are put into the bound volume, the publishers recently gave notice that "another number would be published on *April 1st*, for that purpose." A felicitous choice. It is all All-Fool's Day.

THE Illinois Legislature has refused to appropriate $50,000 for a monument to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. If the refusal sprang from a conviction that the monument would certainly be an architectural abortion, it was justifiable; but if it proceeded from the natural meanness of the Democratic majority of that body, which is more than likely, there cannot much be said in favor of it. If ever a State owed a monument to any of her sons, Illinois owes one to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE partisans of HENDRICKS are reported as being delighted over the quarrel between the Democratic leaders of New York, and they express the belief that it will result in throwing the choice of a Democratic candidate for President next year out West. They must not be too sanguine, however. The successful competitor will be the man who can eat the most dirt. At present THURMAN rather leads in the race, but a host of other doughfaces are crowding him very closely, and there is no prophesying who will come out boss trackler in the end.

THE Postmaster General kindly promises to send in a letter when Congress meets in December next recommending a repeal of the new postal law for mail matter of the third class, "so far as it operates on transient newspapers." He regards the extension of the increased rates to newspapers as a "mistake." It was more than this. It was one of the most unjust and needlessly oppressive pieces of legislation that any Congress has for years been guilty of; and the history of its passage goes to show whether the express companies constituted the concealed motor in the case, or not, the original responsibility rests with the Postmaster General himself. No wonder he is anxious to get out of it.

THE bill to repeal the Registry law of Illinois, upon which we commented a few days since, passed third reading in the House, but failed, it would seem, on its final passage, for the lack of the constitutional number of votes. The vote on its final passage stood 70 to 67; but as the Constitution of that State requires a majority of all the members elected (77) to pass a bill, this measure failed. It had, however, the Democratic vote, solid; and the failure to obtain the needed majority was mere accident, for which the party deserves no credit. It did its best to repeal the law; and the willingness to sweep it out of existence makes the party just as guilty as if it had succeeded completely in its designs.

THE Massachusetts Legislature recently passed a new vagrant law, which provides that the overseers of the poor, of any town or city, or keepers of almshouses, may require any non-resident person, applying for and receiving food and lodging, or either, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and if the beneficiary refuses to perform such labor as suited to his age, strength, and capacity, he shall be deemed a vagrant, and may be prosecuted and sent to the State workhouse. It is hardly to be expected that the enactment can be made very effective in the large cities of that State, but, if rigidly enforced, it ought to prove of great benefit to the smaller towns and villages. Every State has a vast horde of worthless fellows who will do no honest work that they can possibly avoid, and the suppression of their dissolute and useless courses is every year becoming a matter of more imperative necessity and importance.

AN INTERESTING and important paper read before the Minnesota Agricultural Society, a few days ago, showed that 150,000 acres of woodland were stripped bare in that State every year, and, at that rate, it was stated, the people would freeze to death by the close of the present century, having frittered away all their fuel. Several millions of trees have been planted, however, within a few years in Minnesota, so that they will have a few sticks left when the next century dawns on the world. In the Southern States the destruction of timber has been far greater than in the North. Whole forests of fine large trees have been girdled and burned up, in order to cultivate cotton. A more wanton destruction of trees has rarely been seen, and in the near future the results will be apparent if the European system of tree-planting is not generally adopted. Our winters are growing perceptibly colder with the destruction of the forests, and State legislation on the subject of tree-planting, as is the case in some Western States, is everywhere desirable.

THE first of April is an important day throughout central Pennsylvania. It is the great settling day in all that region. Everybody pays everybody else what he owes, if he can; and if he cannot, he goes under, to be trusted nevermore. The farmers come in to the county seats to settle up the year's accounts with the lawyers, the doctors and the storekeepers; payments are made and received upon property bought and sold; money borrowed is repaid, or loan renewed, and new engagements are entered into. Instead of scattering these pecuniary settlements over the year, as is the practice elsewhere, everything is made to center on the first of April, there being but this one settlement in the year. The funny part of it is that nothing but actual money will serve the purpose in these settlements. A check on the bank will not do. Debtors must supply themselves with bank notes to meet all their obligations; and although the money soon finds its way back into the banks, these institutions are often severely taxed to find the requisite amount of greenbacks to meet the first of April demand.

BUFFALO has very promptly settled the question of the division of the common school fund, forced upon it by the Catholics. Two reports were presented from the school committee to whom was referred the petition of various Catholic churches asking that the city partially adopt the parochial schools of that denomination. The majority report, which was signed by every member of the committee, save one, denies the prayer of the memorialists, and gives reasons for so doing that will commend themselves to all who believe in our theory of government, and who properly appreciate the blessings of our common school system. It was adopted by a vote of twenty to four. The minority report of course presented the Catholic view of the question, and was defeated by a vote nearly as decisive as that by which the majority report was adopted. That report covers the whole ground when it says:

"The State does not provide for the education of the youth for their individual benefit, but because intelligence and knowledge are preventives of vice and crime. It does not levy taxes that the *child* may be raised above the rank of menial service and become competent for a higher order of employment, but that he may be able better to understand the virtues and discharge the duties of American citizenship. Still less does the State assert that it is within the scope of its functions to inculcate religious doctrines or dogmas. This is the privilege and duty of the family, the Sunday schools and the church. The schools are part and parcel of our system of State and municipal government, and they ought not to be made subservient to religious propagandism in any form or under any pretext. Those who seek to use the schools for this purpose ignorantly or wilfully do them an injury, for when they are diverted from their true mission, to a greater or less extent public confidence in them is shaken and their usefulness is impaired."

CONSTRUCTIVE CONTEMPT.

Our local reporter was wrong in his reference, yesterday, to the case of KAINE and FLINN, as having been committed to jail for contempt, by Judge GRIER, in 1848, in consequence of a libelous attack upon him in the Daily *Aurora*, a paper published by them. They were sent to jail, not by Judge GRIER, but by Judge PATTON, for a libel on Judge GRIER, in which he was called "an ass," and for which they were legally indicted, tried and sentenced. Judge GRIER was the party libeled, and was also, as we suppose, the prosecutor; but he did not take any part in hearing or disposing of the case. He was, at that time, Judge of the District Court, and had no criminal jurisdiction.

This Pittsburgh case was not then, according to our recollection, in any way the parallel of the late Chicago case, in which Judge WILLIAMS sent the editor of the *Times* to jail for contempt of court in some reflections upon it in the columns of that paper. Our courts have uniformly refused to recognize such an offense as "constructive" contempt. They have frequently punished offenders for contempt of court; but it has always been for something done in court, or before it. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was sent to prison on a commitment for contempt; but it was because he refused to answer certain questions put to him in or by the court; and we do not think there is a single case in our law reports of a commitment for contempt based upon a publication made or an act done out of court.

In fact, the courts of the country, generally, have been very shy of "constructive" offenses. There was some talk at one time in the old pro-slavery days, of punishing men for "constructive" treason in disobeying the fugitive slave law, and we think this same Judge GRIER, after his elevation to the bench of the United States, in the Christiana case, gave some encouragement to the idea; but THADDEUS STEVENS made such a thorough exposure of its folly that it was abandoned. "Constructive" contempt of court is, we fancy, as ridiculous in the eyes of the bench, generally, as "constructive" treason, or any other "constructive" offense.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) says:

"The Ohio House of Representatives, in the closing hours of its session, has disgraced itself. In the Wood county investigation it was clearly shown that in several cases bribery was attempted or accomplished. The adjournment cuts off the investigation, but in the face of all the testimony submitted the House votes to exonerate all the members implicated by Gordon's Investigating Committee. This action was shameful. It is nothing less than shielding bribery and smothering its exposure. The House of Representatives of our General Assembly has chosen to pass out of public sight, advertising itself as a body whose votes were purchasable by 'jokes' ranging from $15 to $100 in value, notwithstanding that disgraceful fact, in effect, by a vote of approval. With evidence before the House that some of its members were corrupt it pats them on the head, pronounces a benediction upon them, and says: 'Well done, good and faithful servants.' It has placed a premium upon bribery instead of fixing upon it the seal of condemnation. The Legislature of Ohio bands exhaling odious odors. The individual members that have brought disgrace upon their constituents and upon the State, precipitated shame enough upon us, but when one branch of the Legislature sanctions their corrupt precedures, that body ought to be doubly condemned. Let our people and our party see to it that men incorruptible and undefiled are hereafter sent to the General Assembly."

This advice is all right; but, the people trusted your party to do that very thing when they elected this Democratic Legislature in October, 1873, which has just adjourned "exhaling odious odors." Having been deceived, once, they cannot be expected to trust such a party again. The experience of the people with Democratic Legislatures in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, has not encouraged them to look for "incorruptible and undefiled" men in the ranks of that organization.

IT HAS not been so very many years since the tendency to cheese making began in this country, yet it has reached to an extent which would probably have swamped the demand for almost any other specialty whose production was increased in proportion. It has gone along prospering and to prosper, while other agricultural specialties have risen and fallen time and again. Hops have undergone a number of revolutions, the price of wool has covered the hills with sheep and then sent them all to the butcher, pork has been profitable and unprofitable, grain has fluctuated between famine and plenty, even dairy product, in spite of the constant and enormous accessions to the ranks of producers, has moved steadily onward without anything wide enough to be called the shadow of a disaster. The exports of cheese from New York alone grew from fifteen million pounds, in 1860, to eighty-nine million pounds in 1874, and yet the dairymen had a year of unusually high prices, and evidently the foreign demand is not yet supplied. American cheese gained its hold upon English consumption chiefly because of the advance in price which placed meat beyond the reach of the laboring man in that country, and so long as it remains there the consumption of our cheese will be likely to continue at profitable prices to the producer.

QUITE a startling development has lately been made in England, which has created no little anxiety among the more thrifty of the working classes of that country. The savings banks and certain friendly societies deposit their funds with the Government, and these institutions are under the management of the National Debt Commissioners. The depositors, having the security of the Government, are content with less than the ordinary rate of interest, and it has always been understood that the Commissioners would so invest the money as to secure an actual profit to the Government. It appears, however, that the exact reverse has been the case, and that there is now an actual deficit of nearly twenty-five million dollars, which has been steadily increasing for some years. The worst of it is that the Commissioners propose to still further reduce the rates of interest paid on these deposits, thereby making the poor people suffer for the bad management or dishonesty of those to whom they intrusted their money. This is an indirect but strong argument against the introduction of the postoffice savings bank scheme into this country.

IN ORDER to do away with the enormously destructive freshets which occur every spring along the course of the Mississippi it is proposed to establish a system of reservoirs above the Falls of St. Anthony, by building a number of dams to withhold the water from the river in spring and utilize it when necessary. From surveys recently made by United States engineers it appears that the area of the water-sheds or affluents of the great river above the Falls of St. Anthony is 19,903 square miles, which might hold besides the present supply 95,590,000,000 cubic feet of water. At low water there is a deficit at St. Paul which might be supplied from these reservoirs and the flow be kept even, or at such a rate of motion as might be required. The time will probably soon come when human providence will deal with the Mississippi—the Nile of America—as the ancient Egyptians dealt with their sacred river. One of the wonders of the engineering skill of those great people is its Lake of Moeris (unless it be all a myth) by which the inundations of the Nile were regulated. With such reservoirs as are now proposed an equally great and admirable work might be accomplished in America.

The season is likely to prove an unfavorable one for maple sugar makers. Not a single tree has been tapped in New Hampshire or Vermont. Sap refuses to run until the snow is melted around the trees, and at the same time it will be sure to dry up unless the nights are frosty.

DAVID SWING, the popular Chicago preacher, is suffering from what is believed to be an incurable disease of the liver. Each sermon is written and delivered in an agony.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the great Quaker poet's sweetest metrical gems, "School Days," is devoted to showing the regret of a brown-eyed New England girl at having spelled down

——the little boy
Her childish favor singled.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because—the brown eyes lower fell,
Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl, the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

He lives to learn in life's hard school
How few who pass above him
Lament the triumph and his loss
Like her—because they love him.

"A halibi's the thing, Sammy!"

March went out like lamb and mint sauce.

About this time engage your Decoration Day orators.

All the Western papers give floury accounts of the growing wheat crop.

General Spinner will go down to posterity as the greatest "signer" of his age.

"The *World* is full of lunatics" murmurs that introspective journal, plaintively.

It is spring—and fast horses are beginning to blossom on the streets and highways.

The Southern shad fisheries have been rendered unproductive this season by the floods.

Mr. New, the new United States Treasurer, is new to the public in substance as well as in name.

The herring catch on the New England coast has been an entire failure, this year, owing to the long-continued cold.

Florida is said to be the best timbered State in the Union, there being in it over thirty million acres of timber land.

A palace was recently discovered in Jerusalem which is supposed to have been the one occupied by Pontius Pilate.

The most deplorable consequence of these frequent spelling matches is that it leads to constant use of hard words.

An unusual number of important manufacturing enterprises are being transferred to Chicago from the country round about.

Democratic economy. The fifteen pronounced Democratic States owe $242,000,000, while all the others owe only $109,000,000.

The *Alta California* of the 22d ult. says the grain crops of that State are threatened with disaster in consequence of protracted dry weather.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, apologizes for his fool Legislature by saying that the members "were not skilled in the arts of legislation."

The fine-wool sheep, formerly so numerous in Vermont, and which were a source of much wealth, have almost disappeared from the State.

The Rhode Island Medical Society has passed a resolution recommending the engrafting of the kindergarten plan upon the public school system.

The national museum in the Smithsonian Institution has just received eight mummies, taken from a cave on one of the Aleutian islands.

The ore from those Newburyport silver mines increases in richness as the shafts are sunk, an assay, last week, yielding at the rate of $6,000 a ton.

Very nearly all the vessels that arrived at Philadelphia last week from European ports, were previously chartered to load grain for Cork for orders.

The Prosecuting Attorney of Williamson county, Illinois, has been compelled to leave the county to escape the vengeance of the outlaws with which it is infested.

A great deal of tobacco will be planted this year if the season is favorable, the increase being chiefly in West and Middle Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio.

General Spinner, in his capacity as United States Treasurer, has had control of more money than all his predecessors together had, or any of his successors are likely to have.

At the iron furnaces in the eastern part of the State the scarcity of anthracite coal compels a steadily increased use of bituminous, some of which is shipped from beyond this city.

A recent school board investigation at San Francisco has developed the fact that teachers' positions were regularly sold, at prices ranging from $125 to $200, by a colored waiter in a hotel.

Contrary to the general impression, patents are still issued from the United States Patent Office for medicines and chemical compounds when they are found to be new and useful, as the law requires.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has just decided that money due from a factor to his principal, being the proceeds of a sale on commission, is a fiduciary debt, not covered by a discharge in bankruptcy.

The croakers have from the beginning of the enterprise predicted that the Suez canal would prove a pecuniary failure. Last year, however, it paid a dividend of six per cent. on the entire cost of construction.

What it costs us. Our imported liquors cost the consumer $12,000,000 annually; our native liquors $200,000,000, and our malt liquors $200,000,000 more, a total of over $400,000,000, or $40 per head of the entire population.

Manufacturing of every character in California is flourishing as never before. The mills, the boot and shoe manufactories, manufactories of case goods, indeed, all descriptions of industrial enterprises, are steadily increasing their number of employees.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Cheney, mother-in-law of Horace Greely, died at her home in Litchfield, N. H., a few days ago.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, of Mary E. Pomeroy notoriety, who is awaiting the result of his appeal to the Presbytery, is living in retirement, writing a series of moral essays.

The London *Gazette* contains the following publication: "Crown Office, March, 15. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, County of Tipperary, John Mitchel, of No. 505 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A., gentleman."

And now it is said that the original of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom died in Indianapolis more than twenty years ago, and that his name was Magruder. If this is the case, Josiah Henson, who is attracting some attention in the East as the original Uncle Tom, is not what he seems.

President Grant recently tendered to ex-Supervising Architect Mullett the position of Civil Engineer and Secretary of the board charged with the test of iron, steel and other metals. Mr. Mullett, after consideration, replied, thanking the President for the honor, but declining to accept owing to other duties which prevented him.

A singular incident occurred in the court room at Bangor, Me., where a man named Carson was being tried for the murder of a Mr. Brown, the other day, when the accused picked up the skull of Brown, which had been brought into court as evidence, and remarked: "This skull had a tongue once! I wish it had now; for if it could speak, it would tell a different story from what some of these witnesses told. It would say I never so much as injured a hair of his head, by any word or deed I done him."

The *Frankfurter Journal*, a German paper published at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has the following surprising bit of American news: "President Grant, as is generally known, has a great predilection for the military, and what is less great, but more human, a predilection likewise for a good life-long salary. In connection with these propensities a rumor is circulating which has found some belief, to the effect that Grant is going to resign the Presidency, under the condition that Vice President Wilson, who will then become President, shall nominate him for field-marshal, an office to be expressly created by Congress with this view. The position of field-marshal is to be a life office, with a large military appertaining thereto. Field-Marshal Grant, we salute you! Preposterous as is this German story, it has parallels in the inventions of the Democratic and so-called independent press of this country.

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., tobacconist has put up a sign in his shop window, giving notice that he sells "Snuff for dipping." and the *Journal* of that city waxes irate over the introduction of this filthy habit. Strange at it may appear, "dipping" is confined almost entirely to women, and is practiced to a much greater extent than would be imagined. Of course it would be almost useless to indicate to a woman capable of "dipping" that she is a fool, but perhaps some who are acquiring the habit "just for fun," or because their companions indulge them, or for some equally frivolous reason, might be saved from the debasement if convinced of what is a widely-known fact, that persistance will make their voices hoarse, give them pinched faces and hollow eyes, and shortly transform the most attractive girl into a repulsive, prematurely aged creature. It does really seem as though there are enough healthful and decent pleasures and stimulants at the command of both sexes and all classes to satisfy even the most exacting, and prevent their emulating savages and "low-down" whites of the South.

APRIL FASHIONS.

What Will be Worn this Spring.

Spring Bonnets—Easter Bouquets—New Costumes, &c., &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 31, 1875.

Easter, with its songs, its anthems, its flowers, its promise of light and beauty, was never more welcome than this year, after a winter so severe, a March so stormful as to exhaust the vital forces and make us long to bask in a more genial atmosphere. Miasmatic mounds of mud, slush, and *debris*, overshadowed by dismal grey skies, and under-toned by a mass of frozen earth, which gradually softens and exudes more moisture, more miasma, are not favorable to the cheerful contemplation of new spring bonnets or any other of the lighter and finer facts of this mundane existence. Out doors, water-proof and overshoes; in doors, bright grate fires, cosy curtains well drawn, gas lit in the middle of the day, hot-house flowers and generous lunches, are the contrasting pictures.

Yet some must work in the darkness while others live in the light; some must "shiver to the April cloud" that others may "warm and clothed be," and so we find that while underground the busy wild flowers are preparing to send up a thousand tender blossoms to meet the first breath of returning warmth and sunshine, so in obscure places are toiling hands patiently at work fashioning this dainty dress and that pretty garment ready for the first evidences of awakening love, of death and darkness past, of life and light to come.

EASTER BONNETS.

The spring bonnets give a more *fete*-like appearance to Easter costumes than any that we have had for years. This arises from the revival of all white in material as well as in trimming, and the employment of a profusion of flowers. Nothing can be prettier than the undressed, flexible chips, low crowned and with large, irregular brims, turned about with one of the soft, unbleached damask silk scarfs knotted at the back, where a cluster of pale roses also nestles, while under the brim is a twist or facing of pale blue or flesh pink with a pearly rose and buds, a feathery spray of delicate heath, or a half-wreath of sweeter May blossoms. Then there are the jardiniere wreaths and roses, white and red, the passion flowers specially dedicated to Easter and seen profusion, the bewildering coffee-tinted chips, trimmed otherwise with twilled turquois silk, palest buff or cream in tint, a combination which must be seen to be appreciated, the great desideratum for Easter, however, is the combination of white and red carnations with creamy tinted chip and damask silk, the costume to be worn with it being uniformly fine black cashmere, trimed with black silk in infinitesimal knife pleatings. The styles of hats and bonnets are infinitely varied and would show real genius if they were original, but they are almost an exact reproduction of the Italian modes of about the fifteenth century worn by men. One can find them all in Ristori's "*Lucrezia Borgia*" which is correctly costumed. Nevertheless they are picturesque and becoming when the face is fair, and the toilette rich and a little removed from the commonplace. There is a great massing of ornament at the back and under the brim, unless, as in many cases, the brim is thrown up from the side or in front, and then flowers take the place of the feathers and jeweled ornaments of last season.

A quite new idea is facing the brim with shirred silk and shirrs formed by wire which are run in and bent to the shape, like the old "drawn" silk bonnets. This full framing is found very becoming as it softens the somewhat too bold effect of a flaring brim.

The fine pale coffee-tinted chips are a novelty, of which only a few have been imported, and which are therefore both scarce and high. Some call them "ecru" chips, but this is incorrect, as they have only the tinge of buff which creamed coffee has, and show precisely the same shade of pale amber brown. There are also two shades of grey in these fine, flexible French chips, shades of roses, and a lighter, purer and grey shade. All these are trimmed with thick *armure* or matelasse scarfs and feathers matching in color, the flowers blue-lightening or brightening the effect. There is a great rage for black and white as well as white (the unbleached white being always understood), and black English and Italian chips and straws are frequently trimmed with it entirely, the damask silken scarf and flowers constituting the principal part, and being all white. They are drawn accompaniments to spring costumes of black silk and black cashmere, but look better when the toilette is solid black with white neckties, than when made up of mongrel checks or mongrel colors.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND EASTER BOUQUETS.

Flowers, it must be said, have attained the utmost perfection of which artificial flowers are capable. The leaves of the roses can be blown apart, the white roses tremble with the weight of their own sweetness. Bouquets of wild flowers are in high favor, and there are showy wreaths composed of oats, blue corn-flowers, poppies and marguerites, which are used indiscriminately for large brimmed hats, or fastening back the trim drapery of trailing dresses. Small flowers are also much used, hedge blossom and the pretty myosotis, violets in clusters, and tea roses and trailing vines of sweet pea or scarlet flowering bean, so natural that one unconsciously looks for the homely pods which should be hanging from them. One is exhausted, and fifty dollars is not unfrequently offered and paid for a single bouquet. This was the case in an instance where Easter bouquets, large in size and fine in quality, were required for two sisters, one all white the other all red. Pure white and deep red carnation were furnished at a cost of one hundred dollars to the donor.

SPRING COSTUMES.

In this climate a change of clothing for spring is almost unnecessary; in fact, it might be said impracticable. The bitter cold that usually extends through March only resolves itself into chilly rains and possible snows in April. When furs are not needed rubbers and waterproofs are, until late in May, when, all at once, we wake up some fine morning and find it is summer. In twenty-four hours a transformation has been effected as complete as any ever seen upon the stage. There is blue in the sky and green upon the earth, the birds are singing and the trees are covered with pink blossoms. We courageously keep up the fiction of a spring, however. We talk about spring, and perhaps tempted by the beauty of the materials we purchase a pretty spring dress; but it is an offering to the season, we cannot put it to use and we lay it away, hoping to be able to utilize it in the autumn. But, alas! by all the fashion has changed and we must be content to be counted among the "outs," or buy another dress for mid-the season purposes.

The camel's hair cloths are the most popular material for early spring costumes, and as remarked in my last, are checked in all the shades of grey and white, with frequently a bar of color crossing them at wide intervals. These vary greatly in quality, some being almost light enough in texture for summer wear, others being soft and not heavy, but very warm and serviceable for changeable weather and for traveling, well adapted for a spring voyage across the Atlantic, for which they are often selected. Plain camel's hair, brown or grey, is often enriched with embroidery, either black or brown, and this detail is carefully carried out in the rest of the toilette. All costumes this season consist of an overskirt and plain basque, cut deep, or cuirass jacket. The design seems to have been modelled strictly on that rule of art or architecture which states that those designs are best, which are composed of the smallest number of parts and in which consequently are likely to need the least attention or repair. The new overskirt requires no cutting at all. It is merely a straight piece of cloth or mixed goods, of a width such that if it is wide enough, drawn straight around the person and draped in a series of folds or shirrs at the back, which is open and ornamented with a full plaiting or ruche which gives the effect of a sash. The body is also plain and cut smooth over the hips in a style which is only becoming to well-formed, well-trained women. But then there are variations from this, which others can take advantage of. There are the side-plaited waists, wonderfully becoming to slender figures, and the waists cut long, with double side forms, or plaited, length-wise gores inserted in the back, which suit stout figures.

Costumes—technically so called—of camel's hair or any woolen fabric except cashmere, are usually worn over silk skirts; few woolen fabrics are considered possible for skirts, and this is the reason why, since soft all woolen materials obtained so great a vogue, combinations have been effected with silk and velvet. There was a time when ladies did not feel dressed for the street excepting in silk, and it was certainly a "happy thought" which combined soft and velvet with woolen, in the picturesque forms of which, during the past two years, we had so many examples.

BLACK, WHITE AND COFFEE-COLOR.

The new beige or coffee shade is the success as well as the novelty of the season in color. It appears in twilled and *armure* chip bonnets—as before mentioned—in fine soft feathers, in lace, in a new article—"grenadine guipure"—for jackets, polonaises and costumes; and the same pale coffee-tint is also checked and striped in new summer silks upon cream white. Grenadine guipure is a woven imitation of the English embroidery of last season; the open wheel and compass patterns are precisely the same, but of course it is not so expensive, although in the finer qualities it is sufficiently so—$2 50 per yard, ordinary width. Trimmed with lace matching the exquisite tint, it is distinguished and may be worn over black, blue, crimson or chocolate brown, with almost equally good effect. It will undoubtedly be the favorite fabric for summer costumes at the watering places.

The colors, it should be said, are not confined to one, but they all belong to the same family. In addition to the light coffee-brown, there are smoke tints and shades of grey, but there are none so fashionable or so well liked as the first mentioned.

Black and white appear to much advantage in checked *Mexicaines*, all silk and woven of coarse threads, almost like silk canvas. These are used for *princesse* overdresses without sleeves, the sleeves being composed of very rich black silk or velvet, like the plain trained skirt. A dress of this kind, well made, looks as if it were moulded to the figure, and though completed without fold or puff or particle of trimming, is elegant enough for a duchess.

JET AND GRENADINE.

Whether jet will continue to be used, and whether it will be used or not upon grenadine, seems to have excited the liveliest kind of interest in the average feminine mind. That it will be used to a considerable extent there is no doubt, but it would certainly not be wise to purchase it in large quantities or of costly kinds, unless the purchaser could afford to lay it aside at the end of the season, or was strong-minded enough to wear it when no longer fashionable.

All the authorities concur in stating that jet will not be "worn" after the present season, and it probably will not be fashionably worn. Jet is so quickly run into the ground by a quantity of cheap imitations and the profusion with which they are worn, that it cannot long retain a vogue with persons of exclusive tastes. But it is really beautiful after all, and nothing more effective as a trimming for grenadine can be imagined, than the rich netted fringes and the wide, lace-like, sewing silk insertions, with just a *soupcon* of jet, fine cut, introduced into the edges and headings.

Fashionable dress makers will use as much as possible of it, because there is a great deal in the market, and it is made an object with them to do so.

Ladies of moderate means, however, had better trim with lace, which will have a permanent value, or with knife plaitings of the material, as pretty and stylish a trimming as can be used, and one that can be put to other uses.

To partially solve the problem of warmth and cost, which are obstacles to building up a handsome grenadine dress upon black silk, many ladies have a plain gored skirt and lining waist, made of plain or twilled black *foulard*, and the plaited flounces of the lower skirt simply mounted upon it. The overdress then covers the upper part, and a light, moderately cool and effective costume is furnished at a not extravagant expense. Flounces to the waist, which were so fashionable last season for summer silks and grenadines, are replaced this year by the wide triple plait, or for walking skirts, by the draping and fullness given to the over-skirt. Skirt waists will be made *en suite*, or worn as independent waists as much as ever, only instead of box-pleats, fine side-pleats are laid.

SUMMER LAWN AND FICHUS.

The revival of the summer fichu and small mantilla will enable ladies who spend the summer in the country to revel again in the linen lawns and other summer fabrics, which are at once cool, clean and durable. A white, buff or blue lawn may be made with a gored walking skirt, cut rather long behind, and trimmed with two gathered or plaited flounces, a plaited waist, plain sleeves, with small plaited flaring cuff, and an apron tied behind with a sash or attached to a belt, the fullness being pleated up into bands which are confined with a button. A fichu or mantlet of black lace or white lace or white silk or *crepe* trimmed with lace or fringe, converts this simple dress into a pretty country walking costume, and not only pretty, but one having a certain air of distinction from its very simplicity. These summer mantelets are talmas with ends which may be knotted in front or carried round to the back, where they will answer the purpose of a sash, that is to say, they are deep upon the shoulder and rounded like a cape rather than cut high like a *pelerine* or an indoor fichu.

A charming little costume for use on various occasions might be made, consisting of an apron and one of these little mantelets in coffee-colored *guipure*. A very small amount of material would be required, and it could be used with almost any dress.

LINGERIE.

There is a revival of the Byron collar and turn down cuff; sleeves of the newest style are made close at the wrist and the cuff turned down over it. Silk dresses with shirred sleeves have deep cuffs of old Mechlin lace turned down over them, and collars or collarettes to match. Deep turn-down linen collars are horribly unbecoming, and will have some difficulty in making their way to favor from after the comfort and good taste exhibited in the standing collars with their small corners turned down over the pretty neck-tie, and the cleanly little yoke attached.

CONCH-SHELL JEWELRY.

The novelty in jewelry consists of exquisite cameo sets in conch-shells and very delicately mounted. The pure tints and semi-transparence harmonize well with the prevailing sentiment in dress, and though the fashion is and is likely to remain an exclusive one, for it is choice and somewhat costly without the solid value of gold or diamonds, yet it is very charming.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

The little handkerchiefs of white batiste with colored borders are now universal for morning wear, and have thrown quantities of white linen ones upon the market at half price. For full dress, laces are used, fine deep Valenciennes or Mechlin, with a mere medallion of linen, cambric or lawn in the center.

JENNIE JUNE.

A decided improvement is reported in Western real estate markets, and a large number of important sales have been lately consummated.

The Best Protection.

The best safeguards against epidemic diseases are thorough digestion and firm nerves. It is because they assure the regular performance of the digestive process, and invigorate the nervous system, that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are such a sovereign protective against the influences of fever and intermittent maladies, and those which directly affect the stomach and bowels. If the nerves are healthfully tranquil, the assimilation of food is perfect, as they are sure to be under the influence of this standard tonic and nervine, malaria may be defied, and if, in the absence of the most reliable of medical safeguards, the system has fallen a prey to disease of an intermittent or remittent type, the Bitters will, if persisted in, eradicate every vestige of the malady. Biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia yield with equal certainty to the operation of this potent vegetable alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8 o'clock. From 10 to 2 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum from the 1st of July and 1st of January, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, John Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

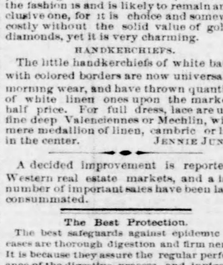
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASSES 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTh1s

Gas Fixtures!



We are receiving our SPRING STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, the finest and largest Assortment ever offered in the two cities which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Weldon & Kelly,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEIMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

For Our April Sales.

DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Jackets, Sacques, Shawls, &c.

Latest Styles—Lowest Prices,

IN

Plain Colored Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible Plain Suitings.
Spring Colors in De Beges and Poplins.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
Silk Poplins at about half their value.
Remarkable Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Extra Good Black Dress Silks from $1 00 to $3 00 per yard, unsurpassed in the United States.
Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

Buying these Alpacas in large quantities, we offer inducements to purchasers second to no House in this country. All qualities from Lowest to Finest, at the same Uniform Lowest Prices.

Extra Quality Black Empress Cloth,

At 37½c and 50c. These two most decided bargains cannot be duplicated.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

From 10c to 25c per yard, embracing all the Popular Bargains of the Day.

LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS.

Large and Attractive Assortment of all the Latest Styles and Most Desirable Materials, made up in the very best manner, and offered at our Usual Lowest Prices.

NEW JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,

NEW SPRING SHAWLS, all kinds,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Jas. Caldwell AND Co

Have Just Opened at their

NEW STORE,

115 AND 117 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY,

A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,

Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.

FANCY SILKS,

IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN

DRESS GOODS,

For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis.

NEW STYLES IN

Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes

The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Or acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 32 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS,

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections kept on hand or detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on request.

I. K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty, PITTSBURGH.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 25 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1853. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond and Sixth Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue, Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 93 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running. Cutting Iron Pertaining to Forges and other purposes.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER.

No. 25½ LIBERTY STREET.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, Rolling Mill and Mach'ne Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 LACOCK and 37 SANDUSKY STREETS, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Office and Warehouse: 639 LIBERTY, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.

B. BAKEWELL, JR., B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCIAL

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money Invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 300 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also operate in Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall St.,

Leads to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PROFIT. Comprehensive explanator circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, mailed FREE to those desiring to speculate. Address

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 WALL ST., N. Y.

Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. THS

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty. Government, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Drafts Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, Marion Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, A. F. Dennistoun,
James H. Hopkins, George Bingham,
John Ad'ms, Jr., Charles Lockhart,
James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
E. H. Wilson, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MARION BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. THS

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at favorable rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

847 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED,

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive each week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CORN on freight, and WHITE OAT-LY RYE, the BEST IN LAIRD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city. Call and satisfy yourself.

No. 80 Fourth Ave.

K. GOFF.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

363 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

CLOVER, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes,
TIMOTHY Onions in barrels and sacks, Apple
SEED. Butter, Cider, Jelly in gallon crocks, very nice; sweet Cider that will keep sweet, Cider Vinegar (3 years old).

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PROVISIONS.

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J.L.Dunseath & Co.

PORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

801 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 20 Walnut street.

SAFE LIGHT IT

Cannot be Exploded.

ELAINE

THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD

OIL.

WARDEN & OXNARD,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1875.

The closing day of the month, as compared with its immediate predecessors, has very little change to show, but, as compared with the closing day of the last month, there is an improvement of a very decided character. Many persons who were doing little or nothing a month ago are now busy, and nearly every one is feeling his way cautiously into the future and making ready to extend the time of operation.

Money cannot be said to be superabundant any longer, or seeking employment at any rate that is offered, but we find from the reports given by leading bank officers that their discount lines are pretty well filled.

The class of borrowers that are now making application for loans has improved, and the paper offering at banks is less of accommodation and more of a commercial character.

Mortgage loans are quoted almost as high as in former years, it being difficult to negotiate sales at less than ten per cent. per annum, with the usual brokerage commission added.

—The stock and gold markets each show a serious decline from the prices given at the close of yesterday's transactions. The break in the gold premium will be hailed with satisfaction by all legitimate business men, while the changes in stocks will be looked upon with indifference, regret or satisfaction, as the viewer is out of the market long or short.

—The Central Pacific Railway announces a six per cent. gold dividend, payable either in California or in New York. This dividend, it is understood, is made from the undivided surplus which has been accumulating for some years. As the business of the road has increased and the expenses lessened, it is probable that dividends of six per cent. per annum will hereafter be the fixed policy of the managers. The payment of this dividend next month will release, it is said, some three millions of gold.

—Two banks have just been started in San Francisco, one with a capital of $3,000,000 and the other with a capital of $5,000,000.

—United States Treasurer and Redemption Agent Spinner, in a recent circular of instructions to national banks, with a view to facilitate the operation of the transfer and economize time and expense, says:

"Delays in forwarding new notes to banks are often due to the exhaustion of the bank's new notes in the Treasury, and sometimes to the bank's failure to order an additional supply in good season. Thereafter, if printing of new notes is delayed by the United States, it saves time, labor and expense for express charges to reimburse by draft. Insert in United States currency. When banks hold national bank notes unfit for circulation, which they intend to redeem, the denomination of such notes may be forwarded to reimburse us for their notes redeemed, as well as in the preparation of calls as heretofore, thus saving the express charges on the legal tender notes, which would otherwise be required by United States currency and national bank notes, selected for redemption or credit, should always be forwarded in separate packages, properly marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and should be accompanied by separate letters of advice. Only notes clearly unfit for circulation are delivered to the comptroller of the Currency for destruction. Notice of the amount of the notes fit for circulation redeemed for each bank will be given in due time."

—The following table is interesting as indicating the respective values of different metals. The first eight mentioned are so rare that they are sold only in minute quantities, but they are assigned proportionate rates for the sake of comparison with the others. It will be seen that the expression, "worth its weight in gold," is by no means superlative:

VALUE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.

Indium	$2,520 00	Silver	$18 25
Vanadium	2,520 00	Cobalt	7 75
Ruthenium	1,400 00	Cadmium	6 00
Rhodium	700 00	Bismuth	4 75
Palladium	633 00	Sodium	3 20
Uranium	576 00	Tellurium	2 50
Osmium	525 28	Mercury	1 00
Iridium	317 41	Antimony	35
Gold	301 45	Zinc	11
Platinum	115 20	Copper	23
Thallium	108 17	Arsenic	10
Chromium	58 00	Zinc	07
Magnesium	46 50	Lead	07
Potassium	37 00	Iron	02

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 31, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114½	114¼	114⅛	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120⅜		120⅜			
5-20's, 1867	117⅜		118			
5-20's, 1864	117⅜		118			
5-20's, 1865	120		120			
5-20's, 1865, new	119½		119½			
5-20's, 1867	120⅛		120			
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½		119½			
5-20's, 1868	119½		120			
10-40's	114½		114¾			
Western Union	114⅝		114⅝			
New 5's per cents	114⅝		115			
Western Union Tel.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	78	78	78
Quicksilver	23		23			
Pacific Mail	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	41	43
Panama			126½		126½	126½
Adams Express	52		52			
Wells-Fargo Express	87		87			
American Express	63½		63½		64	
United States	64		64			
New York Central	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	101	100⅞
Erie	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
Michigan Central	79½	79½	79½			
Michigan Southern	73½	73½	74	73½	73½	73½
Illinois Central	102		102			
Cleve., and Pitts	87	87	87			
Chicago & Northw'n	45⅜	45¼	45⅜		44½	45
Do preferred						56
Rock Island	106		106	106	106	106
St. Paul, common	27		27			27
Do preferred	56		56			56½
Wabash, common	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Fort Wayne		92				
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜			
Union Pacific	63½	63½	64	64	64	64
Harlem			135			
Hannibal & St. Jos.	26	26	26	26		26
Iron Mountain						15
C., C. & I. C.	6	6	6			6
Tennessee, old						63½
Tennessee, new						63½
South Carolinas, Aly						30
South Carolinas, July						31½
Missouri 6's			97			97⅝

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55⅝	
Reading, sales	57	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	130½	131
Mill Creek	56	56½
Lehigh Valley	62½	
Allegheny Valley	92¾	93
Central Transportation Co.	34½	35
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	77½	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

The closing day of the month showed a more satisfactory state of matters in business circles than for some time past. The first quarter of 1875, which ends to-day, has been an exceeding ly trying one, to business as well as manufacturing interests. The prospects have improved some since that time, however, and it is to be hoped that the worst is over, and that we shall experience a recovery of business and prosperity from this time forth.

The trade to-day was not peculiarly marked by any fluctuations of values of great importance, Grain and breadstuffs were steady but unchanged. In produce, despite some noticeable movements in values, butter, eggs and potatoes having sold up quite sharply under the influence of light stocks, but the advance was so transitory as not to change actual quotations. Provisions, groceries, general merchandise, &c., were unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,564	Apples, bbls	44
Cheese, boxes	30	Oil, bbls	830
Barley, bush	2,250	Oats, bush	1,954
Butter, pkgs	11	Hides, pieces	240
Bacon, lbs	24	Potatoes, bush	840
Hay, bales	995		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,157	8,542	14,699
Meal, bbls	799	3,142	3,941
Cheese, bxs	45	69	114
Corn, bush	7,150	7,312	14,462
Wheat, bush	2,916	905	3,821
Barley, bush	9,191	11,709	20,900
Rye, bush	960	640	1,600
Oats, bush	21,263	19,295	40,558
Butter, pkgs	484	562	1,046
Bacon, lbs	16,220	2,906	19,126
Bacon, tcs	238	699	937
Potatoes, bush	4,065	5,243	9,308
Hay, bales	3,459	4,332	7,791

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a quiet market to-day with change in value. There is a good demand for wheat, corn and oats, with prices firm. Receipts continue light, the total of all kinds of grain for the past two weeks being only 31,815 bushels. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 36@1 38 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do do 1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was active and strong, with sales at 70½@70¾c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 70@70½c for low-mixed; car was in good request and higher at 70½c per bushel for yellow and 70c for mixed. Oats were firm and higher at 66@67c per bushel for prime white; mixed 63@64c. We note sales of three cars of white on track at 67½c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 50@1 60 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats are 1c per bushel above quotations.

Flour—Receipts are increased, being 8,542 barrels for the week ending to-day. The demand continues good at firm prices. The following are the wholesale prices of the leading millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50@6 00; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour 6 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 50@ cutmeal $7 75@8 00.

Hay—With large receipts and the advance of the season, the market continues depressed. The past week's receipts were 4,332 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

Mill Feed—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 30@1 35 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 45 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Groceries.

The demand, especially on country account, is improving, and wholesale and jobbing merchants report a fair trade. The city trade continues rather limited. Values are steady, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	30 c	American extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9 c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11½c

—The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending March 31, 1875, and since January 1, 1875:

	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	8,542	14,699
Wheat, bush	905	3,821
Corn, bush	7,312	14,462
Oats, bush	19,295	40,558
Barley, bush	11,709	20,900
Rye, bush	640	1,600
Cheese, bxs	69	114
Butter, pkgs	562	1,046
Eggs, pkgs	961	1,937
Hay, bales	4,332	7,791
Potatoes, bush	5,243	9,308
Apples, bbls	3,142	3,941
Bacon, lbs	2,906	19,126
Hides, pieces	699	937
Pork, bbls	140	240
Lard, tcs	238	937
Lard, kegs	1,200	2,400
Lard, bbls	50	50
Tallow, bbls	50	50
Tallow, tcs	50	50
Whisky, bbls	1,200	2,400
Seeds, bbls	50	50
Seeds, bags	50	50
Wool, bales	50	50
Wool, pkgs	50	50
Coal, bbls	50	50
Coal, tons	50	50
Coke, tons	50	50
Iron, tons	50	50
Nails, kegs	50	50
Salt, bbls	50	50
Salt, sacks	50	50
Shingles, m	50	50
Lumber, m ft	50	50
Staves, m	50	50
Wood, cords	50	50
Coal, boats	50	50
Coal, barges	50	50
Coal, tows	50	50
Lumber, rafts	50	50
Lumber, boats	50	50
Lumber, barges	50	50
Lumber, tows	50	50

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

There was a rather quiet market yesterday for spot crude, at lower figures. There was a good deal of business done in the way of settlements and contracts for the month. Refined was easy and reports from the East indicate lower prices.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, $1 50@1 52½; Union d⊕ $1 47½@1 50; outside lines do $1 45; immediate shipment $1 75@1 77½. The sales were 15,000 barrels; other points 500 barrels.

REFINED.

The easy feeling continues, but prices are generally well maintained. We quote at 11¾@12c for standard white, on the cars.

New York—Spot refined is quoted at 14½c.

Philadelphia—Market rules at 14¾@14½c for spot; 14¾@15c for April delivery.

OIL BARRELS

remain unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for city; $1 25@1 30 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 31.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum market opened at $1 50¾ asked for United at the wells. The transactions in spot were limited, but a number of settlements were made of contracts expiring at the termination of the first three months of the year. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 50
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 50½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 51¾
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 50
500 bbls, Penna., at wells, spot.....1 49½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 80
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 77½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 76¾
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 75
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 75
500 bbls, Off Hope, spot.....1 75
500 bbls, Upper Creek, spot.....1 80

NEW YORK, March 31, closing 30—There is a little easier market for buyers with less satisfactory reports from the creek, in connection with the slow demand. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7 5-16@7⅜c; refined at 14⅝c cases at 19¼@ 19½c naphtha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is dull and nominal, with refined quoted at 14½@14⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, March 31.—Market opens nominal at $1 80.

OIL CITY, March 31.—Market quiet at $1 77½ @ 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 31.—Market quiet and dull at about $1 80.

ROUSEVILLE, March 31.—Market quiet with no business; quoted at $1 80.

TIDIOUTE, March 31.—Market quiet at $1 50 bid at wells for fresh certificates.

PARKERS, March 31.—Market quiet and nothing doing. United $1 51½. Union at 1 48½; outside lines $1 45; immediate shipment $1 77½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Market steady; standard white 14⅝@14⅝c; crude 6½c in bulk; cases 19c; no sales; futures 14¾@15c for early and late April.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Liberty O W	306
Greer & Camp	Petrolite O W	74
Total		380

Refined Oil Shipped East per A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 31, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	945
Stewart	Witthoff, M & Co., Phila	257
Total		1,202

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 90¾c; No. 2 do. do. 87½c. Oats scarce; No. 2, fresh, 56c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, fresh, in store, 70½c. Rye steady and unchanged. Provisions dull. Barley firm; No. 2, fresh, $1 05; No. 3, 90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

There was no improvement in the cattle trade this week, and the market has been working the same way that it has for the last few weeks. Buyers were exceedingly slow about taking hold, and made an effort to "bear" prices down, but without success, as what cattle were sold brought about the same prices they did last week. The run of cattle for sale in this market was light, which was in favor of the sellers, and helped to keep the price steady. The Philadelphia market is being supplied with the winter fed cattle from Lancaster, Chester and Montgomery counties, which makes the demand from there not near so great as usual.

Cattle.

We do not change our quotations this week, although the market is dull at the following figures:

Choice 1,400 ℔s steers	$5 87½@6 12
Choice 1,300 ℔s steers	5 62½@5 75
Choice 1,200 ℔s steers	5 12 @5 37
Choice 1,100 ℔s steers	5 37 @5 85
Choice 1,000 ℔s steers	4 87 @5 12

Hogs.

There was an increased supply of hogs on the market this week, with fluctuation of 25c ₱ 100 ℔s in price during the week; but at present good hogs, for the Philadelphia and New York markets, are in fair demand, and on some grades a little more was paid than we quoted them at last week. Philadelphia men are not willing to pay any more than we quoted their kind of hogs at last week, as they say the butchers cannot cut the money out of them, and $4 25 is as much as they will pay now, and it is only the very best class of fat, smooth, heavy hogs that will bring that price. Heavy Yorkers were 10@15c higher to-day than they were on Monday. The following are the ruling quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 00@4 25
Heavy Yorkers	7 50
Light Yorkers	7 25
Good mixed	$ 10@8 40

Sheep.

The exceedingly dull sheep markets ruling in the East for the last week has had the effect of cutting prices down about 25c per 100. The run was heavy and trade was dull all the week, most of the shippers losing money on their stock. The following are the prices:

Best 110 ℔s sheep	$3 87@7 00
Best 90 to 100 ℔s sheep	6 37@6 50
Best 80 to 85 ℔s sheep	5 87@6 12
Best 70 to 75 ℔s sheep	5 12@5 37

The receipts were 220 cars cattle, 183 cars hogs and 104 cars sheep.

Cattle sales, 1,504 head.

Sales and Purchases.

CATTLE.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	21,350	$6 12	7	1,270	$5 50
14	16,050	5 75	4	1,200	5 00
7	8,000	6 00	7	1,750	5 12
19	23,900	6 45	14	19,050	6 15
3	3,850	5 50	17	18,850	6 00
22	25,850	6 00	18	19,900	6 12
20	23,400	6 12	12	13,810	6 12
40	43,660	5 62			

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

20	19,060	$5 00	18	20,980	$5 25
20	16,880	5 12	34	33,490	6 10
20	19,180	5 37	14	13,300	6 00
17	16,950	5 75	14	14,350	6 12
22	19,950	4 75	1	1,160	3 50
1	1,020	7 00	1	1,010	3 50
1	1,020	7 00	1	1,010	3 50
1	1,020	7 00	1	1,010	3 50
51	61,690	6 25	1	920	5 50
18	19,060	5 75	1	1,330	6 50
18	19,060	5 75	1	1,330	6 50
12	12,580	5 50	1	1,500	5 00
18	19,060	5 75	1	1,330	6 50
1	1,000	5 00	2	2,410	5 50
5	5,370	5 00	2	2,410	5 50
29	30,770	6 00	21	21,710	6 37
17	18,170	6 00	21	21,710	6 37
38	41,230	6 00	30	31,410	6 00
16	16,510	5 87	1	1,310	6 00
1	1,350	5 00	1	1,260	6 50
1	1,350	5 00	1	1,260	6 50

Ensign Newton sold:

4	5,350	$6 62	28	28,160	$6 62
1	1,080	5 00	3	3,100	5 25
1	1,030	5 75	4	4,170	5 37
7	7,350	5 75	4	4,170	5 87
1	1,430	5 00	7	7,100	5 75

Hogs.

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
6	620	$7 00	59	10,970	$7 25
106	22,210	7 50	59	10,970	7 25
60	7,020	7 25	31	5,960	7 25
60	7,020	7 25	31	5,960	7 25
60	7,020	7 25	31	5,960	7 25
60	7,020	7 25	31	5,960	7 25
64	12,720	7 25	31	5,960	7 25
89	15,870	7 25	94	18,050	7 25
89	20,420	7 25	94	18,050	7 25
128	24,560	7 25	52	9,910	7 25
60	11,750	7 25	32	6,780	7 25
60

CITY MATTERS.

April 1st.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their place of residence on the 1st of April should leave word with the carrier or at the counting room, and the papers will be delivered promptly at the new homes.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observation.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 31, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.297	40	91	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	30.103	76	27	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.125	64	77	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.162 Highest thermom....79
Mean thermometer. 61 Lowest thermom....38

Pittsbugh Female College.

Spring Term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue.

Beaver College.

Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. MTH

The Annual Meeting

of the contributors to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary will be held in the reading room, No. 263 Penn avenue, Monday, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect managers for the ensuing year.

S. N. BENHAM, M. D., Secretary.

The Wilkins Public School.

Secretary Kehew, of the Central Board of Education, at the instance of the Finance Committee, of that Board, has addressed a letter to Principal I. N. Stephenson, of the Wilkins public school, (late Thirty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh), informing him that the Board will not be responsible for the salaries of any of the teachers employed in the school aforesaid after the first of April—the Court of Common Pleas having decided that the annexation of Wilkinsburg to the city is illegal. By the closing of this school, nearly four hundred scholars will be turned out, without any educational facilities until the first of September next—the time when the new township begins. The Central Board, it is believed, will have no alternative but to indorse this action of the Finance Committee, so there seems no hope of relief to the people of that unfortunate district, who have been struggling for five years to obtain decent school facilities. The teachers, however, think that the Central Board is legally bound to pay their salaries for the full term, which has three months yet to run. A public meeting of the citizens has been called for this evening, to take some action in reference to this matter.

Lansberry's Defense.

Joseph Lansberry, now in jail on a charge of killing Col. Butler, in Clearfield county, in 1864, when the officer went to arrest him as a deserting drafted man, states that he shot Butler in self-defense, and did not know at the time who he was. He says that after he had been drafted, two friends raised money to put in a substitute for him: that an article was printed against him, in a paper published in Clearfield, and edited by the late H. Bucher Swoope: that some one sent a reply to the article, and signed his (Lansberry's) name to it; in this reply Mr. Swoope was abused, and that he then used his influence to prevent Lansberry putting in a substitute. Some months after this, two men came to his house one Sunday morning; he was up in the loft getting some grain; they broke in the door, as it was early in the morning; when he came down stairs, one of them drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him on the finger, which he has never since been able to close against his hand; that he immediately seized his rifle from behind the door, and shot his assailant who died the next day. He says the men were not in uniform, he did not know who they were, and, he fired in self-defense. He spent one year in Saginaw, Michigan, and the next winter in Erie county, New York. The last nine years he has been living at Emporium, Cameron county. He denies ever having been concelled by Buckalew, Wallace, or any one else, to resist the draft, and attributes his arrest to political motives. This is about the substance of his statement. When his case comes up for trial he will undoubtedly plead that the killing was in self-defense.

A Test for Spellers.

Among the ingenious devices proposed for testing the capacity of the most "gifted" spellers is the following cleverly arranged narrative—presenting in a small space as many difficult words as possible—to be written from dictation. The writer must be unusually gified who gets through it without blundering:

The most skillful gauger I ever knew was a maligned cobbler, armed with a poniard, who drove a peddler's wagon, using a mullen stalk as an instrument of coercion to tyrannize over his pony shod with calks. He was a Galilean Sadducee, and he had a phthisicky catarrh, diphtheria, and the bilious intermittent erysipelas. A certain sibyl, with the soubriquet of "Gypsy," went into ecstasies of enchantation at seeing him measure a bushel of peas, and separate saccharine tomatoes from a heap of peeled potatoes, without dyeing or singeing the ignitible queue which he wore, or becoming paralyzed with hemorrhage. Lifting her eyes to the ceiling cupola of the capitol to conceal her unparalleled embarrassment, making a rough courtesy, and not harnessing him with mystifying, mirefying and stupefying innuendoes, she gave him a couch, a bouquet of lilies, mignonette and fuchsias, a treatise on mnemonics, a copy of the Apocrypha in hieroglyphics, daguerreotypes of Mendelssohn and Kosciusko, a kaleidoscope, a dram phial of ipecacuanha, a teaspoonful of naphtha for eyelid purposes, a ferrule, a clarionet, some licorice, a surcingle, a carnelian of symmetrical proportions, a chronometer with a movable balance-wheel, a box of dominoes and a catechism. The gauger, who was also a trafficking rectifier and a parishioner of mine, preferring a woollen surtout (this choice was referable to a vacillating, occasionally occurring idiosyncrasy), wofully uttered this apothegm: "Life is checkered; heresy and villainy shall be punished." The sibyl apologizingly answered, "There is ratably an allegeable difference between a conferrable ellipsis and trisyllabic diæresis." We replied in trochees, not impugning her suspicion.

A Representative House.

With a view to furnish our readers with some facts of interest concerning one of our most prominent and widely known mercantile establishments, a representative of this journal yesterday visited the great flour and grocery house of T. C. Jenkins, with headquarters at the checkered front, Nos. 273 and 275 Liberty street, and occupying the spacious warehouses on Water street, formerly occupied by Coleman & Hallman & Co. To give the results of our observations in detail, would require more than our available space, and we therefore confine our remarks to a few leading features of this remarkably prosperous house. And just here we might observe that while we hear many merchants complaining of "dull times," there is no falling off in trade at the "Checkered Front." On the contrary the thirty-five men employed by the concern are busy as nailers all the time, and ten fine teams are kept constantly on the street conveying goods from the salesrooms and warehouses.

Although Mr. Jenkins carries a full stock of all articles appertaining to the line of breadstuffs and groceries, flour may properly be considered the most prominent feature of the house. The proprietor has control of several of the best mills in the country, and is enabled to offer many of the choicest brands in the market. The celebrated White river brand which is one of Mr Jenkin's specialties, has a larger sale than any other made in the country.

Another great specialty of the house is roasted coffees. On the third floor of the Checkered Front are extensive roasters, constantly in operation, the motive power of the machinery being a ten horse-power engine. Mr. Jenkins' roasted coffees are better known to the trade than any others, as they are always fully guaranteed to be superior in quality. Of teas, sugars, syrups, cheese, fish, canned goods, tobaccos and all other staple goods in the house, Mr. Jenkins has the largest and most complete stock, and in all these offers special inducements to the trade. Notwithstanding the low prices prevailing throughout, all goods bought at this house are delivered free of charge. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Jenkins to the trade and assuring dealers that they will find it to their advantage to look in at the checkered front.

CHIEF OF POLICE ROSS.

Alleged Trespass and Unlawful Entry of a Dwelling.

At a suit of Mrs. Ann Craney, through her counsel, Mr. Callahan, a *capias* has been issued for Chief of Police Ross, his son, Joseph Ross, and officers Bowden, Williams and McConkey, all of Allegheny city, on a charge of trespass and the forcible and unlawful entry of a private dwelling. When in search of goods stolen from the railroad Chief Ross made examination of a number of dwellings in Allegheny, and among others that of Mrs. Craney, the prosecutrix. It is alleged that the defendants entered her domicile without warrant or authority of law, and that the lady has therefore suffered materially in character and standing. Mrs. Craney, we are informed, is a very worthy widow lady, of excellent reputation among her neighbors.

Mr. Ross, we understand, does not deny that he had no warrant to search the premises, but he claims that he asked permission, stating the purpose, and that it was granted. The parties have entered bail.

RAILROAD COMPLICATIONS.

The Local Roads vs. the Trunk Lines—Reduction of Fares on Leading Railways—The Contest Between Scott and Garrett—The Petroleum Trade, Etc.

The Baltimore *American* states, on the authority of a prominent freight official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the rates to Peoria, Burlington, Keokuk and several other minor Western points would be raised on Thursday. The cause for this advance, he explained, was the recent action of the local railroads beyond Chicago, Indianapolis and other Western points in abolishing the pro rata arrangement they had with the trunk lines from the East. The effect of the stand taken by these companies was that on and after April 1st the trunk lines would be

FORCED TO PAY ARBITRARY RATES

on all freight sent over the lines of road represented by the local Western companies. Heretofore the latter have been pro rating with the trunk lines in all productions made on freight, on account of the railroad war. Seeing no prospect of a settlement of the difficulty, and thinking it not quite the thing that their road should continue to suffer much pecuniary loss on account of it, the controlling powers finally resolved to compel the trunk lines to pay local rates on all freights for points beyond the termini of the latter, or of roads leased or controlled by them. Between Chicago and Peoria, the local line (under the pro rata system has been receiving but nine cents per one hundred pounds of first-class freight. Under the new arrangement the rate will be thirty cents. An equally wide difference exists in the pro rata cut rates on freights for other points beyond Chicago, Indianapolis, &c., and the new rates to go into effect on Thursday. This advance by the local lines will, of course, affect the rates to all points on them, whether shipped via the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, Erie, New York Central, or by any other trunk line. Nearly all the places to which advanced rates will have to be made are of minor importance, as the amount of goods shipped to each is comparatively small. It is the opinion of railroad men here that this decided action of the Western local roads will not in the least hasten the bringing about of a more amicable feeling than exists at present between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania company. The same paper states that

CRUDE PETROLEUM

is continuing to arrive at Baltimore in considerable quantities, and is being rapidly refined and exported. The new rate of the Pennsylvania Company on crude oil from Parker's Landing and other points in the oil region to Baltimore, is one dollar and thirty-two cents per barrel. The drawback is twenty-two cents, which makes the actual rate one dollar and ten cents per barrel. As before stated this rate enables the Baltimore refiners to run their refineries with some degree of profit. A Baltimore and Ohio official said yesterday that President Hostetter, of the Conduit Company, was confident that he would soon be able to overcome the difficulties attending the laying of the pipe from the oil regions to Pittsburgh. If Mr. Hostetter's hopes are realized, the Baltimore and Ohio Company will then have the means of entering into active competition with the Pennsylvania Company for the transportation of crude oil from the oil regions to Baltimore via Pittsburgh. The former will bring the bulk of the refined oil sent here from Pittsburgh, their rates being eighty cents per barrel, which is understood to be considerably less than that of Pipe Line. At present but a very small portion of the crude material brought here comes by way of the Baltimore and Ohio, and most of that which does comes from Parkersburg, West Virginia.

DOWN THEY COME.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: The General Passenger Agents of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central railroads received information yesterday, that the New York Central and Erie railroads would aid them in the reduction of passenger rates to the East decided upon last Saturday. The tickets are now being printed, and will be for sale on the 5th of April. The Baltimore and Ohio has taken no action thus far in regard to the impending reduction by the other lines, but there is little doubt that it will fully meet the new rates. Both sides are determined to put in their best work, and carry the day if possible. The neutral lines have suffered severely thus far, and they are now bound to force peace between the belligerents or wage a war of extermination.

POSSIBILITY OF A SETTLEMENT.

There is, however, a slight probability of a speedy settlement of the difficulties between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. A meeting was held in Philadelphia a day or two ago, at which several of the most prominent railway magnates were present. The meeting was said to have been held for the purpose of arranging the difficulties between the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads. It is, however, understood that the main object of the meeting was for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad through the threat of turning over the New Jersey Central to the Baltimore and Ohio unless the Pennsylvania should come to terms.

Freight rates still remain unsettled, but no contracts have been reported during the last two days at less than 30 cents for fourth-class and grain to New York. It is stated that large shipments have been refused at 27½ cents. There is but little possibility that the freight rates will go much lower than they are at present, though a few of the fast freight lines may occasionally make a "cut." The roads claim to lose money at the present rates, and they could not afford to make a still further reduction without ruining themselves.

A GENERAL REDUCTION.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: Still the war of the Titans continues, and a general reduction of one-third of the tariff for passengers has been made between Chicago and New York, to take effect on the 1st of April. The roads which were neutral in the war between Baltimore and New York have been unable to stand the pressure, and the warfare of the Northern routes against the Baltimore and Ohio Road has become general. There is a flurry also on freight rates, and contracts for grain to New York are making at figures much below the printed tariff. This promises well for business. When corporations fight the people sometimes pick up stray crumbs, and they should make the most of the opportunities.

AN ALTOONA SENSATION.

A Pittsburgh Husband Elopes With an Altoona Widow.

The Altoona *Mirror* gives a detailed account of an elopement which recently occurred in that city, the parties being William McCloskey, a tailor, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Cooney, the widow of Patrick Cooney, of Altoona. Cooney, who was also a tailor, died two years ago, leaving a wife and five children. After his death, she supported herself by keeping a boarding house, and McCloskey was one of her boarders. An intimate friendship sprung up between the parties, but McCloskey left and worked in Harrisburg for some time. They kept up a love correspondence, however, which finally culminated in McCloskey making an earnest demand upon the widow for twenty dollars. She hesitated at first, but finally mailed him the money. Before it reached him, McCloskey had departed for other spheres of usefulness, and the money was returned to the widow. In a subsequent letter the tailor informed his correspondent that he had walked all the way from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. It is said that he has a wife and two children here, and that Mrs. Cooney was well aware of the fact, because Mrs. McCloskey and her children spent several days at Altoona with him last fall. Well, the courtship continued, and a short time since McCloskey again appeared in Altoona, and claimed Mrs. Cooney as his wife, though none of her friends know when or by whom they were married. Preparations had evidently been made for this, as Mrs. Cooney had in the meantime sent her three youngest children to an orphan's asylum in this city. For some reason, perhaps to avoid gossip, they packed up their goods, and shipped them to Mifflin, after which they left for the same place. The goods were subsequently attached to satisfy a claim for rent due by Mrs. Cooney.

ALLEGHENY CITY FINANCES.

Controller Brown's Report for March.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the city of Allegheny for the month of March, as reported by the Controller:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	906 90	Salaries	$ 3,103 27
Diamond scales	208 06	Interest	2,447 60
Second ward scales	34 05	Fire Department	4,248 25
Fourth ward do.	12 50	Printing	929 36
Inspector of wood and bark	73 05	Streets	2,140 63
Fines and forfeitures	1,124 35	Wharves and Landings	32 00
Delinquent tax's	12,032 25	Surveys	245 00
Ground rents	195 76	Police	3,610 26
Sundry sources	45 00	Contingent fund	342 11
Interest on unexpended balances	53 22	Water Works	4,218 70
Grading & paving	5,219 12	Gas	600 53
Sewer construction	419 70	City property	598 93
Opening and widening streets	785 35	Grading and paving streets	5,990 19
Street permits	128 00	Sewers	1,571 79
P. R. W. & C. R. R. Co	1,700 00	Board of Health	252 50
Sale of brick	27 50	Park Commissioners	461 62
Water rents, new buildings	235 50	City's portion of bonds	105 00
Water rents, second assessment	200 00	Special assessment for opening and widening streets	886 51
Water rents per Act of 1867	215 86	Outstanding	4 00
Poor fund, No. 1	5,867 83	Markets	41 71
Poor fund, No. 2	868 39	Poor fund, No. 1	6,415 91
Balance in Treasury March 1	44,623 78	Poor fund, No. 2	249 51
Receipts for M'ch	30,117 63	City's portion main sewers	6,501 46
Total	$ 74,627 41		
Disbursements for March			$ 44,760 70
Balance on hand April 1, 1875			29,870 71

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Deposited in City Depositories.....$ 29,876 71

JAMES BROWN, Controller.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Review of the Hon. Carl Schurz's Lecture on "Educational Problems" at Library Hall.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After speaking of the importance of general education in a republic, and its influence in preventing social and national evils; and also of the importance of correct early training in the development and cultivation of the perceptive faculties, and training children in those habits, observation and self study, which inspire a love for knowledge, and a desire to learn more after leaving school, as reported in our last paper, Mr. Schurz continued in substance as follows:

KINDERGARTEN.

I am glad to see there is an institution being introduced in this country, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. It is the Kindergarten—a school for infants from the age of a year and a half, where objects are placed before their eyes, which they learn to handle in a playful, useful way; where statements are made to them and stories told and analyzed in their own childish way, by which the mind is led to higher original thought, and which stimulate a desire to learn. They are accustomed to use and reproduce in their own minds the exact truth as it is presented to their little brains. This is what I call the first course of that branch of education—to learn the sense of observation, and it is more important than any that is to follow. The reason the kindergarten has not been introduced in this city, is because not one in ten of our teachers, or one in a hundred of our people know what it is, much less understand and appreciate its vast importance, in developing the child mentally, morally and physically, just as nature intended it should be done. It is the first step in a grand system of education, which being modified in the higher departments, would do away with all cramming and artificial means in forcing the mind, until the intellect is developed and made entirely unfit for the active duties of life.]

Now the child goes to school; it is put into the hands of the teacher. His business is two-fold: In the first place to put the pupil into the elementary branches of knowledge, and then teach him to use that which he learns in school, and to acquire that knowledge which is not taught in school, but which is necessary in the practical business of life. It is customary in this country aside from the elementary studies, to teach a great many things of peculiar high sounding names, astronomy, mental philosophy, natural philosophy, and what not. The method is, the text book is taken, with questions and answers—the question for the teacher, the answers to be committed to memory and recited literally, word for word, as they stand in the book. It must be done most literally, without putting in a single word of his own. This is a vicious method, and does not speak very well for the American people. What is forced into their memories mechanically, drops out again, and the pupil becomes disgusted with the whole thing, and does not want to hear any more about it. It is very good to memorize for the memory's sake itself; but he who relies on memory alone will scarcely ever get anymuch practical knowledge. It is a good method to make thorough dunces.

[We insist upon it that this is now the exception, and not the rule, in our present methods. We speak whereof we know when we say such a method is not now generally practiced in our city public schools; neither is it the case in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, for we speak from personal knowledge; nor do we think it is the case in any of the leading cities in the New England, Middle and Western States. There are of course exceptions.]

What can be taught in school is necessarily very limited. It is not at all important that it should be much. But it is important that that little be so taught as to prepare the mind to grasp much more with facility. This cannot be done by mere memorizing.

* * *

But you say boys and girls have to know something useful, therefore they should be taught to use their five senses; pupils need to be required to commit to memory certain answers. After the subject has been explained, he should reproduce the sense of the explanation, and in the full language of the book, but in his own, and that is best done which is rendered the clearest and most intelligible in the language of the pupil. I repeat, and it can scarcely be repeated too often, the proper object of early education should be to make the mind receptive, and not merely receptive by a method which will stimulate a desire to learn, and train the mind to entire independence; in one word, to fit men and women for their subsequent self-education for all the practical duties of life. Now this does not require educators of uncommon intelligence at all; but it does require parents and teachers of sufficient intelligence and interest in the subject, and this ought to form one of the principal subjects of our Normal Schools.

CONCLUSION.

The real difficulty is, so many teachers look upon teaching as only a temporary make-shift until they get married or go into business which pays better. But we must not forget that there are thousands of conscientious teachers in this land who fully appreciate the great importance of their calling and make it the vocation of their lives—noble and self sacrificing. It is indeed the most miserably paid, in proportion to its value, of any profession, not only in this country but in every other. In this country facts and circumstances are different from almost any other. Here people are accustomed to living comfortably, and it is not so easy to get along on a small salary as it is in countries where they to certain extent accustom themselves to starve. Teaching to be well done must be well paid, otherwise teachers become restless and anxious to get into something that pays better.

Our next paper will commence with the education of "our girls."

PROGRESS.

PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875.

BILL NO. 54.

A Special Argument Asked For.

An application has been made to Chief Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, to fix a special day for hearing the argument on the question of the constutionality of Bill No. 54, which has been raised by Judge White's recent decision. It is deemed too important a matter to await the regular sessions of the court in this city, next fall, and it is said that some of the attorneys interested have gone to Philadelphia in response to dispatches from the Chief Justice. Messrs. Dalzell, Watson and Hamilton will assist the City Attorney, in support of the constitutionality of the bill.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie. On motion of assignee, an order was made directing the Clerk to draw a check on the United States Depository, in favor of T. S. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, for $1,858 58, the proceeds of sale of certain personal property.

Olds & Davis, bankrupts, Warren county. On duly certified petition, with proof of notice, etc., an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburg. Petition of assignee presented, an order was made allowing the sale of certain personal property to John McD. Crossan.

T. W. Briggs, executor, vs. Jas. A. Stewart. The argument on the rule to show cause why the libel should not be dismissed, was heard this morning.

S. T. Woodruff, assignee vs. M. Ohlman. The argument to show cause why S. M. Brai nard, master, should not return the evidence to court, was fixed for April 1st.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett, and Collier.

The jury found for defendants in the case of David Jones vs. E. B. Godfrey and D. L. Clark, previously reported.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Eliza Ann Foster by her next friend vs. A. M Foster, a libel in devorce on the ground of desertion.

In the case of Hudson F. Newlon vs. Duncan Cornell & Co., an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $723 97.

Susanna Ewing applied to the Court for leave to secure to herself her separate earnings.

The case of Britton vs. Bese *et al.*, previously reported, has been submitted to the jury.

The case of Limbach vs. Hartner *et al.*, an action to recover damages for an alleged illegal levy on household goods, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The argument list is still before this court.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court held another session yesterday. On the 12th of April all accounts for the term will be taken up, audited and distribution made according to law.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Nol. pros. were allowed in the cases of Maria Pruting and John Galbreath, on payment of costs.

John C. Mahon was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, preferred by George W. Davis.

Jos. Rodgers pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by J. H. Kennedy, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Charles Ross was convicted of feloniously entering a building and larceny, and acquitted of receiving stolen goods. Charles Uhlinger was the prosecutor.

Joseph Hannum was convicted of fornication, charged by Ann McCall.

Matthew Bauer was convicted of obstructing an officer and assault and battery upon a constable. Jos. D. Hoerr was the prosecutor.

Patrick Lyons is on trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on a little daughter of Mary Harrington.

The argument list will engagge the attention of this court to-day and Friday, and jury trials will be resumed on Monday next.

TWENTY-EIGHT wills were admitted to probate at the Register's office during the month of March.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Third Day's Proceedings—Interesting Lecture on Penmanship by Professor W. W. McClelland, &c., &c.

The Teachers' Institute met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, President Douthett in the chair.

The exercises were opened with prayer, by Professor Eaton, and vocal music by a class of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, led by Professor Byers. The song entitled, "Wine is a Mocker," was pleasingly rendered.

LECTURE ON PENMANSHIP.

Professor W. W. McClelland, Principal of the Allegheny Commercial School, in accordance with the programme, delivered a very able and interesting lecture on the subject of "Penmanship." The Professor opened with a comprehensive explanation of the Spencerian system, accompanying his remarks with graphic illustrations on the blackboard. He discoursed on the origin and history of writing, claiming that of all the arts it was the most useful to mankind. It was the messenger of thought; it gave a picture of the past; it regulated the future; it has a history of thrilling interest. The lecturer was a critical and exhaustive review of writing and its gradual introduction into the different countries of the world from the beginning, until the invention of printing, when the written characters then in use were taken as models after which to fashion movable types. The Professor handled his subject with remarkable ability, clearly and concisely demonstrating the advantages of the Spencerian system. His remarks and illustrations concerning the plain, practical business forms, and the grouping of the capital and small letters, as embraced in the system named, were particularly indicative of the lecturer's thorough acquaintance with his subject in all its various features.

Prof. Fradenburg followed in a very interesting lecture, after which there was excellent music by Mrs. and Miss Davis and Prof. McCabe. The exercises of the morning session closed with a lecture by Prof. Curry, on "Oral Arithmetic."

In the afternoon, the Rev. D. Barclay, of White Ash, Pa., lectured on "The Honor and Responsibility of the Teacher's Office," which was listened to with great attention. After music by Prof. Byre's class, and a short recess, Prof. Fradenburg conducted a class drill.

Professor Davis then took the stand and continued his lecture, commenced Tuesday, on "The Nature and Lineage of the Elements of the English Language." The subsequent doings at the afternoon session consisted of a lecture by Mr. Keane, and the election of a Committee on Permanent Certificates.

The following programme was observed at the evening session: Reading, by Miss McClearly: class drill; English Grammer, by Miss Lizzie V. Brown; Lecture—Sound, by Dr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the Central High School, Pittsburgh.

A decision in the pupils' spelling contest has not been rendered. The words were written in ink, and the manuscript handed over to Dr. Bittinger who will make out the percentage, and the boy or girl making the highest percentage will be awarded an Unabridged Webster's Dictionary.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Gray and the Opera House company will produce "Charity" this evening. We should suppose the house would be full on the occasion of the representation of so noted a play. Reserved seats can be secured at the box office during the day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Coroner held eleven inquests in March.

THE Braddocks Field base ball club will organize this evening.

THE cheerful size of the soda-fountain will soon again be heard in the land.

BLOOD on the back of a check should not be overlooked in mentioning the harbingers of gentle spring-time.

SPRING lamb has just made its appearance in the market—not at panic prices, but at prices that might cause a panic.

THE Heath Zouaves, headed by the Great Western Band, paraded the streets yesterday, making a fine appearance.

REV. OSCAR HUGO will lecture this evening at Brown's chapel, A. M. E. church, Boyle street, Allegheny, for the benefit of the church.

EIGHT hundred cords of cedar lumber were recently shipped from Nashville to Pittsburgh, to be used in putting down cedar block pavements.

BLUE BIRDS have not made their appearance yet, but groups of lovely children in the back yard, making mud pies, are just as infallible harbingers of spring.

THE burning of some rubbish in a cellar on Robinson street, Allegheny, yesterday, was the occasion of an alarm from box 25, which called out the department. No damage.

THE argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of the convicted murderers, Murray and Myers, will take place this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at ten o'clock.

A TEMPERANCE meeting will be held this evening in the Third Methodist church, Fifth avenue (Rev. J. H. Hull's). Miss Haller, Mrs. Youngson and Mrs. Gormley will address the meeting.

DAVID BALZ, a saloon keeper on South Diamond, Allegheny, has been recognized in the sum of $500 to answer at court the charge of keeping a gambling house. Alderman C. D. Stowe did the work.

THE house of Mr. Lawrence, on James street, Allegheny, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon, and despoiled of clothing and jewelry worth several hundred dollars. The family were absent at the time of the visitation.

A LITERARY and musical entertainment and spelling match will take place in the Lecture room of Christ M. E. church, Washington, Thirty-second ward, on this, Thursday, and to-morrow, Friday, evenings. Admission twenty-five cents.

JOE DEMELER, Jr., Inspector of Allegheny, yesterday confiscated two calves because of their extreme youngness and exceeding tenderness. The calves were brought to the city on the West Penn Railroad, and were on their way to market at the time of the seizure.

A "SPELLING" was held at Parnassus, the other evening. The proceeds netted ten dollars, and have been paid over to James McLaughlin, Esq., Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Committee for the Western Sufferers. The contest was quite spirited, and showed a high per centage of correct orthography.

G. WHEELER, a citizen of East Liberty, appeared before Deputy Mayor Lowry, yesterday, and swore out warrants against his wife and son Joseph, the former being charged with threatening to cut the old man's throat with a butcher knife and the latter with beating and abusing his father.

SHORTLY before eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 25, at Ninth and Penn streets. It appeared that a girl had accidently set fire to the clothes in a cupboard in a back room on the second story. The flames were extinguished without difficulty, and with inconsiderable loss.

CONDUCTOR CLOSSON, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took up a pass issued in the name of Hon. John Hannan, a member of the Legislature, because it was presented by a party whom he knew was not Mr. Hannan. The party rode free from Harrisburg to Altoona, the conductor between those points not knowing him. After leaving Altoona, Mr. Closson detected the "transfer," and made the man pay his fare from Harrisburg to Johnstown, where he got off.

NOW is the time when doctors chuckle and men commit indiscretions. These blue skies and treacherous warm breezes of early spring time call for precautions to put aside their heavy clothing and don lighter attire. The results are coughs, colds and other serious ailments. It is impossible to be too slow in discarding warm clothing. The present season is the most deceptive, fickle and changeable of the whole year, and every precaution should be taken to guard against its evil effects. Don't be in a hurry to put away your overcoats in camphor; there is time enough for some more snow storms yet.

AMONG the letters of administration granted during the past month are the following: On the estate of Wm. McKinney, deceased, to Wm. Neely; bond, $150,000; of David C. King, deceased, to Wm. C. King; bond, $40,000; of Wm. R. Fitzsimmons, deceased, to J. A. Fitzsimmons; bond, $40,000; of Nancy J. McCabe, deceased, to Thompson Weber; bond, $10,000; of Ann Sheplar, deceased, to S. J. Chamberland; bond, $12,000; of Wm. H. Hagan, deceased, to Mary A. B. Hagan; bond, $10,000. Forty-one bills were filed in the Orphans' Court for the month, all the bonds ranging from $100 to $150,000.

IN NOTICING the removal of Messrs. Casey & Fogarty, recently, we referred to the long occupancy of their new warehouse, corner of Liberty and Tenth streets, by Robert Watson, Esq. and his sons, Stewart H. and Robert, Jr. We should have mentioned that Mr. Robert Watson, an old and well-known citizen of the Eleventh ward, commenced draying for the house in 1838, before it was occupied by Mr. Watson, and has continued connected with the establishment ever since. Mr. Scott arrived in this country but a few years previous to the date mentioned. He continued as drayman until about two years ago, when he took to in-door business with the younger Watson's, and, we are pleased to state, will remain with the new occupants. By perseverance and industry, Mr. Scott has become possessor of sufficient of this world's goods to be comfortable in his old age, and in his declining years he is surrounded by loving children and grand children. Mr. Scott is an ardent Republican and a warm friend of the public school system. He has given the higher education of the people, and hence is a warm friend of our High school.

Glendale.

Parties who intend moving and contemplate buying these cook stoves should call and examine the Glendale, a new first-class cooking stove, complete in every respect, also a large stock of Grates and Tenders. Changes etc. for sale by H. Anshuts & Son, No. 24 Liberty street Pittsburgh, and No. 176 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Moving Time.

As moving time has again come round when changes in housekeeping are in order, we would suggest to all who contemplate changing their cooking stoves to call on Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, and examine their complete assortment of stoves before making their selections.

A BROKER SUSPENDS.

Mr. Luther S. Kauffman Suddenly Leaves the City.

The talk in financial circles yesterday was the closing of the broker's office of Luther S. Kauffman and the reported disappearance of that gentleman from the city. Mr. Kauffman occupied the first floor room of No. 96 Fourth avenue, English's building, and he announced himself as a stock and bond broker and dealer in commercial paper, &c. Upon visiting No. 96, a reporter of the COMMERCIAL found the doors closed, as stated, and a "to let" already up. Naturally Mr. English was looked up and found in the office of his extensive book publishing house. He confirmed the report of the disappearance of Mr. Kauffman, and presented the following, written upon one of the regular letter heads of the absent broker, as proof positive:

PITTSBURG, PA., March 31, 1875.

A. H. English, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I regret to announce that unavoidable circumstances compel me to suspend payment and retire from business for a time at least. I owe you rent for last quarter. Please dispose of my desks and furniture still in the room, and credit me with proceeds. The balance of your claim I will pay as soon as I am able. I will immediately go to work to retrieve my misfortunes.

Yours truly,

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN.

Mr. English stated that a quarter's rent ($300) was just due, and from Mr. Kauffman's former punctuality, he had never doubted that it would be forthcoming in time. Mr. Kauffman had occupied the place for about one year, and had come well recommended from his former landlord, Judge Melion.

No suspicion of any unlawful acts appear to attach to Mr. Kauffman. He appears to have been unfortunate, and finding it impossible to recover, has gone elsewhere to try and retrieve his fortunes, as he says. He came here a few years ago from Pottsville, Pa., or that neighborhood, and has always shown himself an active, energetic business man, and prompt and honorable in his dealings. He has a wife and two children, and has resided for some time on Ackley street, Second ward, Allegheny. He, it will be remembered, handled the Finley forged notes, and it is said that he lost considerably in that matter. He had, we are informed, almost recovered from the loss, when recently another misfortune overtook him, and compelled him to suspend.

It may not be out of place to state that his family are aware of his movements, and that he has called to them the aid of relatives.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller Snodgrass' Report for March.

Mr. Livsey, of Controller Snodgrass' office, kindly furnishes us the financial report of Pittsburgh for the month of March, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$ 2,083 59
Fifth ward market	3 20
Fifth avenue market	173 71
South Side market	419 00
Street engineering	1,144 16
City weigh scales	210 41
Monongahela wharf	650 90
Allegheny wharf	2,759 50
South Side wharf	179 00
Interest—bank balances	75 00
Building inspection	23 00
Lot regulating	5 00
Weighing coal—private scales	287 60
City tax, 1874	595 70
Fire tax, 1874	89 19
Business tax of 1874	138 50
Streets, grading and paving	7,334 11
Vehicle licenses	1,116 50
Water Works	172 75
Mayor's Office, Hon. W. G. McCarthy	1,950 00
Ground Rents, New Buildings	275 00
Water Works Interest and Sinking Fund Tax for 1874	143 47
Temporary Loan Bonds, payment	
Penn Avenue Act Interest	90,200 00
Street and Sewer Improvement Fund, under 50 per cent. ordinance	13,224 97
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	1,181 10
Borough West Pittsburgh, Special Tax, 1874	275 57
	$130,415 91

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	17,983 41
Fire Department	4,248 25
Water extension	9,353 06
Bonds, Lawrenceville, retired	1,924 53
Street and sewer improvements	16,251 80
Bonds retired—Municipal	1,619 08
Total	47,039 57

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in Treasury March 1, 1875	$186,441 20
Receipts for March, 1875	130,415 91
Total	$316,857 11
Disbursements for March	47,039 57
Balance on hand March 1, 1875	$269,817 54
Deposited in city depositories	$269,817 54

Welcome to Spring.

The fine weather yesterday unmistakably indicated that the ever welcome spring has come at last. And now that we are assured that mild weather will prevail, the first thing that will demand the attention of gentlemen will be the ordering of a spring suit. It being the duty of the press to keep the reader posted, we therefore take this timely opportunity to recommend him to visit the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, for the purpose of examining his immense assortment of spring goods, ascertaining his prices, and learning his peculiar facilities for turning out garments that challenge the world for style, neatness and durability.

You can buy Parlor Suits

from $48 00 to $350, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Wanted Every Body

who are going to move to call at 317 Liberty street, and buy a stove and outfit of House furnishing goods to suit the ways. Remember the place, Wm. McKee, 317 Liberty street. T TH S.

You